Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
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VOL. XLV ...NO. 14,035 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

ANOTHER DEATH DAY

Ninety-three Killed and 314 Prostrated.

COOL BREEZE AT EVENING

Brought Promise of Relief from Terribly Fatal Heat.

MANY MORE DEAD IN BROOKLYN.

Nineteen Fatalities in Hudson County, N. J.—Prostrations Numerous in Greater New-York and Vicinity.

BELLEVUE MORGUE IS OVERCROWDED.

Physicians and Nurses Taxed to the Utmost of Endurance—Dead Horses in Streets.

Cool breezes last evening ended the hottest Aug. 12 ever known in these latitudes, and, while the death rate was unusually high, relief seems now to be at hand.

As on the five preceding days, the people in this and neighboring cities sweltered and suffered in the heat of the pitiless sun. The number of deaths in this city was 93, while 314 persons were prostrated. With hardly a moment's warning, they were struck down in their houses and in the streets. From early morning until late at night ambulances and patrol wagons were kept busy carrying the stricken to hospitals, where physicians and nurses who had worked three days without rest were themselves ready to collapse from physical and mental exhaustion.

The number of deaths from heat in this city during twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon was 125, which was the greatest number ever recorded in the history of the Health Department. The nearest approach to it was in 1892, when the deaths from that cause in one day numbered 106.

The following is a table of temperatures registered yesterday in the Weather Forecaster's office in the cupola on top of the Manhattan Life Building, 66 Broadway, twenty stories above the street:

1 A. M.	81°	1 P. M.	85°
2 A. M.	76°	2 P. M.	91°
3 A. M.	78°	3 P. M.	92°
4 A. M.	79°	4 P. M.	89°
5 A. M.	77°	5 P. M.	90°
6 A. M.	78°	6 P. M.	88°
7 A. M.	79°	7 P. M.	88°
8 A. M.	80°	8 P. M.	88°
9 A. M.	82°	9 P. M.	87°
10 A. M.	83°	10 P. M.	87°
11 A. M.	86°	11 P. M.	80°
12 M.	89°		

The humidity yesterday was lower than for a week, it being only 50 per cent.

The temperature was highest at 3 P. M., when the mercury indicated 92°. The thermometer at 2 P. M., Aug. 12, 1893, was 90°, and that held the record until yesterday.

The heat seemed to be unabated until about 6 o'clock last evening, when a slight fall in the temperature was perceived, and from that hour until midnight it gradually became cooler. Toward 9 o'clock a breeze sprang up from the northwest, and it grew in strength so that at last there was hope of a respite from the intense heat. The mercury had fallen to 78° at midnight.

LIST OF YESTERDAY'S VICTIMS.

Men, Women, and Children Who Were Killed by the Heat.

The list of deaths reported by the police is as follows:

BERT, EDWARD, thirty-two, 302 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

BERSON, ANDREW, forty-five, 511 West Nineteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

BRAGE, JOHN, forty-eight, 412 West Fifty-second Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

BREY, JAMES, of 350 West Forty-ninth Street, at residence.

BYRNES, thirty-nine, of 445 West Thirty-fifth Street; at residence.

CAIN, Mrs. CAROLINE, sixty-five, 505 East Seventh Street.

CAMPBELL, MICHAEL, thirty-six, 152 West Fifty-second Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

CARROLL, CATHERINE, thirty-eight, 223 West Forty-fourth Street; died suddenly at 620 West Forty-fourth Street.

CARROLL, JOHN, infant, 545 West Fifty-ninth Street.

CARROLL, MARY, forty-nine, 344 Water Street; found dead in bed.

CASEY, MICHAEL, 1,032 Third Avenue; died at home.

CHILL, B. L., fifty-eight, of 807 Amsterdam Avenue; Hudson Street Hospital.

CLARK, CORDELIA, seventy-three, of 340 West Eighteenth Street; at residence.

CLEARY, MARY, 222 East Ninety-ninth Street.

COLL, HENRY, sixty, 607 East Eleventh Street; died at 123 Seventh Street.

CONLEY, CHARLES, of 852 Eighth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

CONNOR, WILLIAM, thirty-five, 22 Broome Street; died at residence.

COSTELLO, Mrs. MARY ANN, forty-five, 329 West Forty-eighth Street.

COUGHERTY, JOHN, fifty, 63 East Houston Street.

CRONIN, JOHN, fifty, of 80 Monroe Street; at Birmingham Street.

CUSSEL, MARTIN, 408 East Fifth Street.

DEUER, SOPHIA, twenty-five; died in Bellevue Hospital.

DURNHAM, GEORGE, fifty-five; died at his home, 728 Fourth Avenue.

FINN, PATRICK, thirty-three, of 321 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

FLOOD, ANN, fifty-nine, 528 East Eighty-third Street.

FLYNN, PATRICK, thirty-eight; died at his home, 862 Third Avenue.

GARCAINEY, CAROLINE, forty-five, 78 James Street.

GARLAND, JAMES, forty-three, of 1,324 Third Avenue; at residence.

GEISKER, FRANK, nine, of Delancey and Norfolk Streets.

GRUNNER, MALICH, forty, a watchman died suddenly at 56 Lewis Street.

HAAS, CHARLES, forty-four, 1,749 Lexington Avenue; stricken at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Lexington Avenue and died at home.

HAGAN, ELLEN C., thirty-four, 224 East Eleventh Street; died at 440 Eleventh Avenue.

HALLERT, CHARLES H., forty, of the Rutland Apartment House, West Fifty-seventh Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

HAMILTON, JOHN, forty-eight, of 432 West Fifty-second Street.

HICKEY, JOHN, of 51 Henry Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

HOLLET, AUGUST, thirty, baker, of 214 West

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SIXTY INDIANS ATTACK A TOWN.

Beaten Off from Nogales, Mexico, with a Loss of Seven Killed.

NOGALES, Arizona, Aug. 12.—The Sonora portion of Nogales was attacked at 3:30 A. M. to-day by a party of sixty Yaqui Indians, religious fanatics. A battle followed, lasting four hours, during which seven Indians were killed, one wounded, and one taken prisoner. Four Mexicans were killed.

The Indians are worshippers of Santa Teresa, and ran into town on foot, yelling "Viva Santa Teresa." They were armed with guns, axes, and bows and arrows, and opened the fight by killing two Mexican guards and breaking into the Mexican Custom House. Then they began shooting into the residence of the Collector of Customs, R. Ogario, and Mayor Garsa Gortina. When the Indians began shooting a general alarm was given.

Citizens on the American side of the line secured all the available guns, including forty militia guns at the armory, and crossing the line joined in the fight. After daylight the citizens and officers made the fight so hot that the Indians retreated across the hills back to town, several of them being wounded. The Indians, however, turned back into the United States.

Military officers at Fort Huachuca have been wired to send troops to head them off, and United States customs guards have been sent out to follow the trail. Letters and papers found on the chiefs killed in the fight show that the band organized at Guababi, on the American side, a week ago and arranged to make a charge on the town last night.

The Mexicans killed are Manuel Delehanty, Francisco Fernandez, Customs Guards; M. P. Pena, a Generale d'Armé, and Cresencio Urbino, a citizen. Among the letters found is one supposed to be from Santa Teresa, but not signed, which states "Trust in God and your expedition will be successful."

Another says "Money, guns, and ammunition ready to go to Yaqui River." None of the letters is dated or signed. Business houses are all closed, and the officers and citizens are resting on their arms.

WHEELMEN PARADE FOR M'KINLEY.

They and Their Decorated Wheels Cheered All Along the Route.

The local branch of the McKinley Cycle League of the State of New-York held its first parade last night and received an enthusiastic reception all along the route, which was from the league's headquarters, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to the Boulevard, to One Hundred and Sixth Street, and return.

Sixty members of the league started at 9 o'clock from the headquarters, their wheels decorated with Chinese lanterns and each member carrying a guidon bearing the legend in gold letters on a blue ground, "McKinley Cycle League, N. Y." From the time they turned into Eighth Avenue until they were well up the Boulevard, the paraders were repeatedly reinforced until there were nearly 300 wheelmen in line.

Narly all had their bicycles decorated and wore the white cap which forms a portion of the league uniform—white cap and knickerbockers, with appropriate campaign shirt. This uniform will probably be ready for use in the next parade. When the league wheelmen dispersed last night it was nearly midnight, and, while they had made no effort at elaborate display, the long line of illuminated wheels, four abreast, made a very picturesque and handsome showing.

The parade was led by P. H. O'Connell, President of the league, who acted as Captain; M. L. Bridgman, Vice President, President of the Cyclists' Federation; William H. Coyle, Treasurer, ex-Secretary of the old Excise Board, and George Ludwig, Secretary.

The McKinley Cycle League was organized for the purpose of participating in Republican campaign parades throughout the State. All Republican wheelmen are invited to join, and may do so by sending their applications to the headquarters of the league, 19 West Twenty-fourth Street. A special meeting is to be held there tonight at 8:30 o'clock to act on numerous applications for membership.

THREE IN ONE FAMILY DEAD.

Patrick Russell, His Son, and Daughter—Daughter-in-Law Prostrated.

The Russell family, on Huron Street, near Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, has suffered severely from the heat, and last night three of the family were lying dead at the same time.

Patrick Russell, seventy-three years old, a retired merchant, who lived with his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Barry, on Huron Street, visited his oldest daughter at 605 Madison Avenue, this city, Friday night. On his return home he died. His daughter, Miss Mary Russell, who was in this city, was prostrated and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died.

Patrick Russell, Jr., who was employed as a clerk in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn, lived with his wife at 119 South First Street. He found it difficult to attend to his business and the family affairs, and did not go to work yesterday. His wife, who is a daughter of ex-Supervisor Joseph Enderlin, was prostrated with the heat last night and had to have a physician attend her. With the weather and the trouble combined, Patrick Russell succumbed to the heat last night and died.

It is expected that Mrs. Patrick Russell, Jr., will not recover.

KANSAS VETERANS AID M'KINLEY.

Organize a "Patriotic League" for Action in State Politics.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 12.—The Veterans' Patriotic League of Kansas was organized in this city to-day.

Nearly 300 Union veterans from all parts of the State participated in the meeting. The order will be an adjunct of the Republican Party during the campaign, and its object as set forth in a patriotic address is to induce old soldiers to vote as they shot.

A. W. Smith of McPherson County was chosen President and O. H. Coulter of Topeka, Secretary. A State convention of the league has been called to meet in Topeka Sept. 28.

AMERICAN MONEY GOES TO CANADA.

Citizens of This Country Depositing in Dominion Banks.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 12.—Local banks have been besieged during the last week or two with applications from Americans anxious to deposit their money here. Quite a number of these deposits have been refused.

Several banks, however, have opened accounts with Americans, and are charging from ¼ to ¾ per cent. on deposits.

There seems to be a pretty general desire on the part of United States capitalists to invest their money here.

Mrs. Mary A. Goodsell Robbed.

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Thieves entered the cottage occupied for the Summer by Mrs. Mary A. Goodsell of 324 West Seventy-second Street, New-York, last night and stole a watch and several other articles, including some unsigned checks and a bank book. The bank book was found to-day in a field near the cottage.

Dropped Dead in the Street.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Henry R. Judson, a member of the wholesale clothing firm of H. H. Cooper & Co. of this city, dropped dead in the street this morning. Mr. Judson was a man of high character, and was widely known in the clothing trade. He was fifty-three years of age.

NATION'S HONOR AT STAKE

McKINLEY TALKS ON THE MONEY QUESTION TO OHIO VETERANS.

Members of His Old Regiment Cheer Him When He Declares the Currency Must Not Be Debased and the Credit of the Government Must Be Maintained at All Hazards—The Country's Honor, He Says, Has Been Its Anchor in Every Storm.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 12.—About 100 of the surviving members of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, McKinley's old regiment, marched up to the house of the Republican candidate for the Presidency to-day to assure him of their good-will and support. The veterans stood on the lawn under the trees with uncovered heads, while Major McKinley spoke to them from the veranda. In the course of his address Mr. McKinley said:

I was glad to note in the eloquent speech of my comrade, Capt. Ellen, that the old Twenty-third Ohio stands in 1896, as it stood in 1861, for the country and for the country's flag. [Great applause, and cries of "McKinley, too."]

Nobody could have doubted that, knowing the mettle of which this old regiment was made, My comrades, you are just as loyal to country now as you were loyal to country then; and as you stood from 1861 to 1865 for the preservation of the Government of the United States, you stand to-day just as unitedly for the honor of the Government and the preservation of its credit and currency.

I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America, than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. Washington told us over and over again that there was nothing so important to preserve as the Nation's honor. He said the most important source of strength was the public credit, and that the best method of preserving it was to use it as sparingly as possible. No Government can get on without it preserves its honor. No Government is great enough to get on without it. In the darkest days of the Revolution, Robert Morris, its financier, went to one of his friends in Philadelphia after he had involved himself as a debtor for a large sum of money on account of the Government and said to him:

"I must have $1,500,000 for the Continental Army." His friend said: "What security can thee give, Robert?" He answered: "My name and my honor." Quick came the reply: "Robert, thou shalt have it." And from that hour until now the country's honor has been our anchor in every storm.

Lincoln pledged it when in times of war we issued paper money. He said: "Every dollar of that money shall be made as good as gold." And it was left to Rutherford B. Hayes, your old Colonel, as President of the United States, to execute that promise in the resumption of specie payments, in 1879. [Cheering and applause.]

When Robert Morris said that they had nothing to give but their honor, there were behind his word three millions of struggling patriots. To-day behind the Nation's honor are seventy millions of free men, who mean to keep this Government and its honor and integrity and credit unquestioned.

I thank you, comrades, for this call. Nothing has given me greater pleasure; nothing gives me greater pride than to have been a private soldier with you in that great civil war. It will give Mrs. McKinley and myself much pleasure, I assure you, to have you come into our home.

After giving three cheers for Major McKinley the veterans entered the house and each of them greeted the Major and Mrs. McKinley.

SINGLE TAXERS IN POWER.

Control the Democratic Convention in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 12.—The Democrats of New-Castle County met last evening to elect delegates to the State Convention, but the meeting was captured by the single-taxers, who outnumbered the Democrats about 4 to 1.

The Democrats attempted to put Patrick McGlory in the chair, but the meeting would not permit it. John Boyle then attempted to assume the chair, but he was ousted by the single-taxers.

The Democrats then left the hall, and the single-taxers organized the meeting and elected delegates. The delegation is supposed to be divided between Peter J. Ford and Dr. J. J. Black for Governor.

Walter H. Hayes of this city and Jackson H. Ralston of Washington, counsel for the single taxers, have secured writs of habeas corpus from the United States District Court in the cases of Arthur Stevenson and James Haggerty, two of the single tax orators, imprisoned in the Dover Jail. A hearing on the motion for their release will be had to-morrow morning, and if it results successfully similar steps will be taken in behalf of the other prisoners.

POPULIST STATE CONVENTION.

A Call Issued by the Chairman for a Meeting at Syracuse.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The following call for the People's Party State Convention was given out here to-day:

A State Convention of the People's Party is hereby called to meet at Empire Hall, in the City of Syracuse, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 27th day of August, 1896, to nominate candidates for State offices, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. Representation thereto shall be the same as that allowed at the last State Convention from the respective counties. No person who is not a member in good standing of a People's Party association will be entitled to be a delegate. All delegates are requested to have with them their credit cards, properly signed.

The call is signed by D. M. S. Fero, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and Lawrence J. McParlin, Secretary of the State Executive Committee.

MR. CLEVELAND SAT IN SHADE.

Too Hot on the Water for the President to Go a-Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 12.—The weather was uncomfortably warm on the water to-day, so the President did not go fishing.

He tried to get relief on the shady side of Gray Gables.

The hot weather the past few days has been as severely felt at the President's Summer home as in many other parts of the country.

Fleming to Succeed Black.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—W. H. Fleming of Augusta was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Tenth District, Congressman J. C. Black, who has three times defeated Thomas E. Watson, having refused renomination. The Populist convention, which was to have been held Tuesday, was postponed, pending action of the Democratic convention. There is some talk that the Populists will not oppose Mr. Fleming.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Third Missouri	Dem.	A. M. Dockery
Third Tennessee	Dem.	John A. Moore
Sixth Kentucky	Rep.	R. P. Earnst
First Missouri	Dem.	R. P. Giles
Tenth Georgia	Dem.	W. H. Fleming

BRYAN MAN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Came on from Chicago and Shot Himself in This City.

Martin Broderick, a brick mason, who said he came to this city from Chicago on the train with William J. Bryan, yesterday attempted suicide at the home of his brother, James F. Broderick, 103 West Ninety-eighth Street, by shooting himself in the left breast. He was removed to Manhattan Hospital, where his condition was considered critical last night.

Broderick is twenty-five years old. His home is in Hudson, N. Y., where he has a wife and two children. He left his home Saturday without notifying his family, and no one knew where he was until late Tuesday night, when he walked into his brother's house. He said he went from Hudson to Albany and then to Chicago, where he waited until the arrival of the train bearing the Bryan party, which he boarded and came to New-York on. He exhibited a revolver which he said he bought in Albany. His actions alarmed his brother, who had much difficulty in persuading him to retire.

Broderick promised to remain at his brother's house yesterday and James went to work at 10 o'clock. Martin soon afterward went out, and during his absence James, who became anxious about him, returned. Upon hearing that Martin had gone away, James began to search for him, and while he was inquiring for his brother Martin went back to the house, and, going into the parlor, shot himself. A large and excited crowd stood in front of the house when James returned and learned of his brother's attempt to kill himself.

Martin was conscious and asked that his wife and sister be sent for. He would make no explanation of his act. His brother believes his mind was affected by the heat.

DISCHARGED WORKMAN'S REVENGE.

Burning of the President's House Follows That of a Foundry.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 12.—An incendiary fire destroyed the dwelling house and buildings on Spring Hill Farm, in Somerset, this morning and caused a loss of $15,000. The place is 120 acres in extent, and is one of the finest garden truck farms in this section. It is owned by William Perry Hood, the President of the Somerset Foundry. Ten cows, 75 tons of hay, 5 horses, and about 175 chickens were burned.

The foundry company, of which Mr. Hood is President, lost all its buildings through an incendiary fire about six months ago. Suspicion was directed toward a discharged employe, and officers followed him closely without being able to fasten the crime on him, through a lack of direct evidence. This man has been drinking of late in the town, and on Friday an officer was called on to protect his family, who were driven from home at the muzzle of a gun.

It was decided on Monday to place him under arrest, and Mr. Hood was called in as Justice of the Peace to issue a special warrant for his detention. In some way as yet unknown the fact that the warrant was out became public, and it is supposed that the man heard of it and took revenge by burning Mr. Hood's barn and property. The town police are trying to find the man, and the State police have been notified.

DIED WHILE ON DUTY.

James Keating, a Watchman, Found Dead in a Maiden Lane House.

James Keating, a watchman employed by Park, Davis & Co. of 90 Maiden Lane, dropped dead Tuesday night while on duty in the basement of the building.

Keating went on duty at 6 o'clock P. M. His first survey of the building was completed at 7:30 o'clock. His second tour began at 9 o'clock. It was his custom to wind the big clock in the front of the basement at that hour. The glass covering of the dial was open when Keating's body was found yesterday morning by Marcus Mendell, the engineer, and the key dangled from a chain attached to his suspender strap.

Keating evidently had stood on a bale of drugs, partly wound the clock, and then, becoming faint, stepped back a dozen feet, where he sat down on another bale and expired. It is thought his death was due to heart disease or heat.

He was fifty-five years old, and lived at 427 Henderson Street, Jersey City. He was married, and leaves a son, who also works for Park, Davis & Co.

ON THE WAY TO GRAY GABLES.

Secretary Carlisle Pays a Brief Visit to Ellis Island.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, was in the city for a short time yesterday morning. He arrived on the lighthouse tender Maple, and was accompanied by his wife and his son William and the latter's family.

The Secretary stopped at Ellis Island for a time to show his son the working of the Immigration Bureau. When asked if he proposed to attend the Bryan meeting, the Secretary replied very decidedly that he did not.

He is on his way to visit President Cleveland at Gray Gables, and remained but a short time. After the visit to Ellis Island the party was transferred from the Maple to the tender Mistletoe, which sailed early in the afternoon for Buzzard's Bay.

M. L. TOWNS'S DOUBLE STANDARD.

Advocates Silver for the People, but Exacts Gold for Himself.

Mirabeau L. Towns, a noisy advocate for silver, well known in Brooklyn, is throwing an anchor to windward in his business transactions, for, while he advocates the election of Bryan and cries for free coinage, he is taking care that, in the event of Bryan's election, he shall not lose any of the money that he loans on mortgage.

He loaned Henry J. Hollen and his wife $500 July 6 on property in Brooklyn, and in the bond and mortgage stipulated that they shall repay him the money in gold within one year.

Postal Receipts Increase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Postmaster General Wilson has prepared a statement showing the receipts of the thirty largest Post Offices in the United States for the month of July, 1896, as compared with the same month of 1895. The July, 1896, receipts amounted to $2,474,193; for July, 1895, $2,403,401—a net increase of $70,791. New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and Cincinnati lead in receipts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—An attempt was made to wreck a train on the New-Canaan branch of the Consolidated Railroad, near Stamford, Conn., last Friday night by placing ties on the track. A watchman was stationed there, and Tuesday night he found a heavy branch on the track just before the 6:06 o'clock train came along. He arrested Wilbur Gaynor, eleven years old, of Darien. The boy said he and two pals, Charles Roberts and Robert Murray, each twelve years old, placed the branch on the track, but denied all knowledge of the other attempt. Warrants have been issued.

—Fire destroyed the Apohaqui Machine Works, A. Wetmore's agricultural implements warehouse and barn, and several offices at Moncton, N. B., yesterday. A hostler who was sleeping in Wetmore's barn is missing, and it is believed that he perished in the flames. Five horses were also burned to death. Loss, $68,000; fully insured.

—The Yocum Spring Hotel, at Goffstown Centre, N. H., was burned yesterday. Twenty patrons escaped, but lost nearly all their effects. The hotel was owned by Dr. C. F. George of Goffstown, and was leased by F. D. Atwood. Loss, $8,000; insured for $5,500.

—Miss Hattie E. Hunt, for three years Principal of the primary department of the West Middle District School, Hartford, Conn., has resigned. She has accepted a call to take the chair in psychology at the Rhode Island State Normal School at Providence.

BRYAN SPOKE AND HIS AUDITORS FLED

Advocate of Free Silver Formally Notified of His Nomination for President.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

The Widely Advertised "Boy Orator" Read a Prosy Commonplace Speech That Served to Tire Those Who Listened.

MANAGERS WHO SOUGHT TO FIRE THE EAST CHAGRINED

Some of Those Who Were Present at the Meeting, and Prominent Democrats Who Were Absent—Mr. Sewall Accepts Nomination for Vice President, but No One Hears Him—The Formal Proceedings.

William Jennings Bryan, the candidate of the silver Democrats and the Populists for President, and Arthur Sewall, the candidate of the silver Democrats for Vice President, were formally notified of their nomination at the Madison Square Garden last night. They accepted in formal speeches.

Mr. Bryan was a disappointment to the crowd of between 9,000 and 10,000 persons who braved the fearful heat to see and hear the widely advertised "Boy Orator of the Platte."

Instead of a demonstration of enthusiasm which had been counted on by his managers to fire the East for him, the meeting was a frost. The orator who nominated himself for the Presidency by his speech before the Chicago Convention could not hold the crowd, and before he had been talking five minutes people began to leave the Garden. When he ended his speech more than one-half of those who had heard his opening sentence had fled, and the boy orator was left reading his speech to empty galleries.

The speech was disheartening to his managers. It had been arranged with a flourish, and it ended in a disorderly, demoralized, and disrespectful demonstration of weariness.

Preparations had been made for a meeting which should be historic. The demonstration of the Chicago Convention, when Bryan magnetized his great audience and sent 10,000 hats into the air, while the representatives of forty States paraded in a frenzy of enthusiasm, cheering his name, it was anticipated could be repeated, but nothing of the kind occurred.

The preparations were elaborate, and the crowd, which began to gather two hours before the doors were to be opened, seemed to indicate such an outpouring of the populace as would please the popocratic managers. There was crowd enough at the start, but it was made pretty evident that it was curiosity to see so well advertised a man as Bryan that drew it rather than any desire to listen to a sober discussion of the issues he represents or to do honor to him one moment after he ceased to be entertaining.

If the meeting is ever mentioned in history it will be chiefly from the fact that for the first time in history, so far as the record shows, a Presidential candidate has tried to talk to an audience that fled from him.

His speech was not of the "crown of thorns and cross of gold" variety. It lacked picturesque figures. It was barren of catching sentences. It was not inspiring from its manner of delivery. It had no power to charm a crowd. Mr. Bryan read it. It was long. The speaker's voice was worn, and, instead of sparkle, snap, and force to hold an audience until some climax brought a spontaneous burst of admiration, the crowd was forced to listen to the rather prosy reading of a regulation free-silver speech, not very different from scores that have on occasions cleared the seats in both branches of the National Congress. It was not what the crowd wanted, and the crowd went out.

The other speakers added nothing to the country's stock of political information or to the general entertainment of the crowd.

Vice Presidential candidate Sewall made a short speech of acceptance, but the crowd was on its feet going from the hall when he did it, and no one heard anything that he said. Had he declined the nomination no one would have been the wiser.

Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri made the notification speech—one speech to the two candidates. The crowd was so impatient to hear Bryan that it became disrespectful while Gov. Stone was talking and interrupted him so persistently with calls for Bryan that he cut short what he had to say rather than suffer the indignity.

Elliot F. Danforth, former State Treasurer, presided. His voice was not made for such work and he would have been powerless had there been any such enthusiasm as had been expected.

The early visitors to the Garden saw a small platform on the Twenty-seventh Seventh Street side of the arena, which the speakers were to occupy. Pictures of Bryan and Sewall of heroic size hung above the platform, and about and above each was the flag, and the National shield. That was all that had been attempted in the way of decoration.

About the platform boxes had been reserved for the National Committee and the Notification Committee.

About 2,000 chairs were placed on the main floor, and the seating capacity had further been increased by chairs in the galleries.

The crowd that poured into the Garden after the doors were opened was strangely unconventional. Within the building it was terribly hot, although by sliding back the windows in the roof, fairly good ventilation was secured.

Those who first reached their seats found it more comfortable without their coats and vests, and so they took them off. The example was followed by a large proportion of those who came later, and so the Boy Orator faced a houseful of men scantily attired.

Many smoked and no one asked them to stop. Fans waved in all parts of the building in clouds, and in spite of them it was sweltering hot.

Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, stationed in the gallery on the Fourth Avenue side, played "Hail, Columbia," "Rally Round the Flag," and other airs to enliven the monotony of the gathering of the crowd, which came in on a run and caused a scene of general disorder by its scramble for good seats.

Up in the galleries while the crowd was coming in, were one or two unavoidable idiots with whistles, which shrieked from time to time.

Many ladies were in the crowd, possibly a thousand or more in all.

The Garden was pretty well filled a half-hour before 8 o'clock, and there had been not a cheer or any sort of demonstration of applause. Alexander Troupe of New-Haven, the Connecticut member of the Free Silver National Committee, was the first to break the monotony. He stood up in the space just behind the platform and proposed "Three cheers for Bryan," and he started the cheering with a powerful pair of lungs. The crowd, responded in a half-hearted way.

The first applause which could be called anything like a demonstration, occurred when Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall appeared. "Jimmie" Oliver, the Sergeant at Arms, in full evening dress, led the way for the distinguished guests. National Chairman James K. Jones, who was to call the meeting to order, first came into view, and behind him, Mr. Danforth, Gov. Stone of Missouri, "Silver Dick," otherwise Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, who was once almost nominated as the Presidential candidate at Chicago, and then Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall.

The crowd cheered. It shrieked, and the band played "Hail to the Chief." In the furthest corners of the galleries the men or boys with the whistles blew them, and others stood up and waved their fans and hats. Mr. Bryan bowed. Mr. Sewall took a palm-leaf fan, sat down, and made himself as comfortable as he could.

When the first outbreak began to die down it started in a little ripple away back in the furthest end of the hall and went like a wave the length of the building, and a stamping of feet began that ended in a muffled roar—the peculiar style of applause which the silver men adopted in the Chicago Convention, which led to the comparison of the clatter of hoofs of a stampeding buffalo herd.

There were when the noise began all the elements for a great demonstration, such as might have rivaled those in the Chicago Convention. The crowd was there, it had expected much, and was manifestly ready to do its part. But the inspiration did not come. When Mr. Bryan was presented, the crowd broke into a burst of enthusiasm that was the climax of the meeting. There were cheers, cat-calls, and waving fans and hats, in a demonstration that lasted seven or eight minutes.

But the crowd was not the Chicago crowd; it had not the bit in its teeth, and it yielded to the Chairman's gavel. When Mr. Bryan had been reading five minutes, the sound of moving out began, and at no time until the meeting ended in disorder did it cease.

DISAPPOINTING AS AN ORATOR.

The Crowd Took Not Kindly to Mr. Bryan's Reading of a Pamphlet.

In deciding to prepare himself for a pamphlet rather than for an audience, Mr. Bryan plainly disappointed the expectations of those who crowded into Madison Square Garden to hear him. The audience had assembled to be swayed and roused by a display of his much-advertised abilities as a spellbinder. When it appeared that his programme proposed a radical departure from what had been expected of him, the audience thinned so rapidly as to show conclusively that motives of curiosity explained the presence even of such a mediocre gathering as had been brought together at this first big political show of the campaign. As an orator he proved as disappointing as possible.

There was no lack of temptation for the candidate to display his peculiar powers. He had a noisy and prolonged welcome. Those who saw him for the first time when he mounted the flag-draped platform remarked at once the difference between the valiant portraiture with which the East has become familiar and the pale, clerical exhibit before them. The candidate's presence was neither impressive nor inspiring. He wore black, with a stiff tie of white lawn, and looked more like a professional hypnotist or an actor with baffled aspirations than like a leader to fire a crowd with grace or force of words.

The crowd was out, however, for a good yelling time, and it did all it could to make him toss off his coat and pitch into the "goldbugs" in prairie fashion. As soon as he showed that he could not be turned from his purpose to deliver a pamphlet, instead of a speech, the audience had no compassion. It forgot his long and weary journey from the West, the wear on his voice from rear platforms, and other outdoor exertion, and the wilting effects of the weather on him by reason of this strain, and let him talk to rows of empty benches with as little concern as if he were an ordinary visitor who had become tiresome.

His platform presence and delivery had much to commend them. He carried himself well and could be clearly understood. Although plainly not in prime voice, his articulation never failed him. A reading habit of elision, which might at first be thought due to a desire to rush through the mass of pages before him at high speed, proved to be natural, for elision occurred when he recited from memory, with some show of fire. "Mount Sin-e-i," "demon'tization," "Yure-pean," (European;) "pecu-narily," "inter'nashnul," and "vir'chally" illustrate the habit. But his mispronunciation had the merit of distinctness. He spoke of 1869 as "'18 and 69," and of 1878 in like fashion.

What Mr. Bryan may be in oratory had no chance for exhibition worth noting. He had evidently prepared himself with care, and his speech had been edited with a relentless pencil. This process had pruned all the flowers of fancy from it. It thereby ceased to be Bryanesque, but presumably it appealed to him and his advisers if he had any, except Mrs. Bryan—as an article calculated to meet the "goldbugs" soberly and effectively.

How the speech might have been received in Wall Street may be clearer than now after Wall Street shall read it, but it was heard by the east side and the Tenderloin and didn't suit at all. It shot far over their heads in the first place, and it lacked wholly the stirring and sensational features with which the audience had expected to be regaled. Those who paid $10 for tickets to the hall were of the kind to whom such a speech would have been dear at 10 cents.

The great length of the speech and the desire of the speaker to hurry it along was calculated to silence a sympathetic audience. If he could have been less stilted, less formal, and less hurried he would have carried the crowd better, for the speech omitted no point that the campaign had raised. The task to which he had set himself hampered him so much, however, that he skimmed over his points without giving them effect, and those who heard him became almost apathetic.

It was not until toward the last that he became at all unconventional. It happened when he had spoken of the sound-money argument that loans and mortgages would be called if the country voted for free coinage. When he said that if panic was threatened the President could convene Congress at once in extra session, some one who had been long waiting for a change to cheer let himself out. The audience took it up. A demonstration followed, which straightened the speaker as if he meant to discard the programme and "let her go" for a while. The demonstration lasted long enough to recall him to his determination to confine himself to a delivery that the country might read. He plainly felt his restraint thereafter, although occasionally the sheets from which he read dropped from view and he talked with apparent freedom. Then his voice took a new tone, and he indulged in sweeping and effective gesture. But even then he was following copy almost literally, and when cheering made him pause, he bethought himself again of his sheets and dampened the ardor of his hearers by renewed reading, almost in a monotone.

His peroration had been memorized. The reading tone had then been so long in use, however, and the effort was so exhausting that the display or oratory attending it by no means did justice to the speaker's powers.

In spite of the wear of travel and excessive use, Mr. Bryan's voice was fairly displayed. It is a good instrument and is under control. What it might do under the fire of excitement, last night's audience had no opportunity to judge. It certainly gave no sign that under any circumstances would it ring and excite with the clarion quality which distinguished the voice of Samuel J. Randall, whose features are recalled in Mr. Bryan's profile, and to whom, as a political leader, Mr. Bryan has been compared. Probably none of Mr. Randall's friends would have recognized any likeness last night.

THESE MEN WERE NOT THERE.

Prominent Democrats Not Swallowed by the Populists.

Grover Cleveland,	J. E. Bloom,
David B. Hill,	William C. Redfield,
Roswell P. Flower,	Cyril B. Burdett,
William C. Whitney,	Dr. Henry Exton,
William F. Sheehan,	E. S. Brownson,
Daniel S. Lamont,	Calvin Tompkins,
Wilson S. Bissell,	Daniel Moynahan,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Sr. Clair McKelway,
Perry Belmont,	Seth Sprague Terry,
Edward Cooper,	Henry W. Maxwell,
George B. McClellan,	Robert Baker,
Franklin Bartlett,	Isaac H. Klein,
Daniel E. Sickles,	John Brooks Leavitt,
Charles Tracey,	Col. De Witt C. Ward,
John D. Crimmins,	Frederick Smyth,
Oswald Ottendorfer,	D. Willis James,
William Steinway,	Walter Stanton,
James T. Kilbreth,	James A. Garfield,
Daniel Magouh,	J. Edward Simmons,
Charles A. Dana,	Thomas B. Ryan,
Ashbel P. Fitch,	Henry Hentz,
Charles R. Miller,	Gustav H. Schwab,
W. Bourke Cockran,	Edward R. Bacon,
John R. Fellows,	J. H. Kennedy,
Hugh J. Grant,	John T. Agnew,
De Lancey Nicoll,	Jefferson M. Levy,
John A. McCall,	Frank Lord,
W. L. Trenholm,	R. Ellery Anderson,
James T. Woodward,	Theodore W. Myers,
August Belmont,	Hermann Oelrichs,
Andrew H. Green,	Joseph Pulitzer,
Henry F. Dimock,	Edward Cary,
William R. Grace,	Charles A. Parker,
Francis M. Scott,	Dr. S. F. Phillips,
Charles R. Flint,	Richard Katzenmayer,
James J. Maran,	Albert Stevens,
Edward M. Shepard,	L. L. Creighton,
Everett P. Wheeler,	John McCarty,
John De Witt Warner,	Maurice J. Power,
Francis Lynde Stetson,	Henry H. Sherman,
Daniel G. Griffin,	Thomas F. Keating,
William A. Poucher,	John J. Quinlan,
Charles S. Fairch

W. Green; South Carolina, James M. Baker; South Dakota, S. B. Arnold; Texas, J. L. Shepherd; Tennessee, H. H. Ingersoll; Utah, F. J. Kiesel; Vermont, R. S. Childs; Virginia, Thomas B. Murphy; West Virginia, not represented; Wisconsin, J. E. Malone; Arizona, E. E. Ellinwood; Oklahoma, L. G. Niblack; Alaska, Charles D. Rogers; Indian Territory, D. M. Halley; District of Columbia, Frank T. Morgan and George Killeen.

In the audience were many avowed sound money men, who objected to the publication of their names, and not a few who said, "Mind, I am here as a Democrat, not as a free-silver advocate."

There were other Democrats who did not wish to be identified as supporters of Mr. Bryan.

The centre of attraction for the audience was Box No. 45 to the west of the rostrum, in which sat Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, wife of the Chicago nominee for President, and Mrs. Richard B. Bland. They were until the ratification proceedings began recipients of courtesies from many members of the National and Notification Committees.

Of the audience were the following persons, advocates of free silver, friends of honest money, or gratifiers of curiosity:

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy; William J. McLaughlin, James Oliver, Oliver Sumner Teall, David J. Tredwell, John P. Dunn, John B. Shea, W. H. Scholt, Carlos Sotelido, George W. Jenkins, "Gus" Heckler, William N. Loew, Lawyer Rosalie Loew, M. Dazian, Judge J. E. Newburger, W. F. Holtzman, Dr. W. F. Jenkins, ex-Health Officer and Mrs. Jenkins, Edwin P. Tallaferro, Charles M. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard, Benjamin B. Kenyon, Major J. Bastman, Mrs. Rosa Sonneschein, Ernest Wagner, William Gilchrist and Mrs. Gilchrist, Andrew J. Meeker, Andrus J. Irving, Richard M. Walters, John Purcell, John E. Walsh, Stephen McFarland, Judge Wauhope Lynn, Assemblymen W. H. Walker and W. H. Leonard, Aldermen J. J. Ryder, Dr. F. Morrison Kane of Jersey City, C. S. V. James O'Brien, Francis M. Bixby, Dr. H. H. Miller, George E. Bedell, Antonio Bastido, H. B. Miller, John Jordan, Isaac Terrell, Bernard Courtney, George Crouch, City Marshal Henry Loew, Jacob Dreyfus, "Silver-Dollar" Smith, Bernard Rourke, Martin Engel, Michael Kennedy.

Frank L. Baker, Col. Michael C. Murphy, Assemblyman John H. G. Vehslage, Michael Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bride, Representative J. J. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh, Representative Wyman, Alexander J. Alexander, Carl Lassen, John J. Ryan, Assemblyman Thomas F. Donnelly, Ambrose O. McCall, Bartholomew Donovan, John Norton, William Ringler, Judge John F. Scott of Wilkesbarre, Penn., George McDonald, Wilkesbarre, Penn., Daniel D. Hickey, Ex-Sheriff of Kentucky, Lewis S. Sheehan, Richard B. Bland, Col. J. K. Rickey and Mrs. Rickey, ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia, J. T. Tomlinson of Alabama, Senator W. M. Stewart of Nevada and Senator Richard Pettigrew, ex-Congressman Allen Clark of Georgia, ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, Mrs. Mabry, Clark Howell of Atlanta, Ga., J. J. Campau of Michigan, Richard Thompson of Worcester, N. J., Miss Flora Thompson of Worcester, N. J., Assemblyman Otto Kempner, George E. Rosch, Register William Schnier, R. A. Wolf, Frederick Wieman, Adam Pregerzer, Charles Becker, George Schneider, ex-District Attorney James W. Hillquit, Hillquit, Manning, Hillquit and Mrs. Holahan, Luke E. Stapleton, Myron O. Davis, George Cox, Herman Newman, George McHenry Major C. J. Smith, wife, and son, John Clarke, Judge Frederick Brady, Thomas Penacos, Peter Kirkpatrick, Assemblyman George Kirkpatrick, ex-Senator Jacob Rice, M. L. Roeder, Carl Hauser, George E. Little.

H. Parcell, Des Moines, Iowa; George W. Plunkett, James Hutchins, H. W. Cornell and wife, James B. Lowe, Judge J. P. Meade of Texas, Mrs. Gould and Miss Gould of Georgia, R. L. Dyer, S. Hart, John G. White, J. W.

of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it.

"Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population, and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

"It is also argued that, since a number of the nations have demonetized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetallism. This is also illogical. It is important to how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

"In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of production of silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a matter of fact, the cost of production does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply. If, for instance, the cost of producing gold should be reduced 50 per cent. without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at a fixed mint price all the gold and silver produced, the cost of production need not be considered.

Free Coinage and Mine Owners.

"It is often objected that the prices of gold and silver cannot be fixed in relation to each other, because of the variation in the relative production of the metals. This argument also overlooks the fact that if the demand for both metals at a fixed price is greater than the supply of both, relative production becomes immaterial. In the early part of the present century the annual production of silver was worth, at the coinage ratio, about three times as much as the annual production of gold, whereas, soon after 1849, the annual production of gold became worth about three times as much as the coinage ratio, as the annual production of silver; and yet, owing to the maintenance of the bimetallic standard, these enormous changes in relative production had but a slight effect upon the relative values of the metals.

"If it is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners, it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than demonetization took away, and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times more advantage to the mine owners can obtain from it. While it is not the purpose of free coinage to specially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the restoration of silver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owner. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improvement of rivers, the erection of public buildings—all these confer incidental benefits on individuals and communities, and yet such incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropriations for these purposes whenever such appropriations are necessary for the public good.

"The argument that a silver dollar is worth less than a gold dollar, and that therefore silver is less convenient to carry in large quantities, is completely answered by the silver certificate, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate or any other kind of paper money.

"There are some who, while admitting the benefits of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deterred by this objection, they ought to remember that the so-called bimetallists who are earnestly endeavoring to secure it at any other ratio than 16 to 1. We are opposed to any change in the ratio for two reasons—first, because a change would produce great injustice and second, because a change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice because, if effected in the manner usually suggested, would result in an enormous contraction in the volume of standard money.

"If, for instance, it was decided by international agreement to raise the ratios throughout the world to 32 to 1, the change might be effected in any one of three ways. The silver unit could be doubled in size, so that the new silver dollar would contain thirty-two times as much as the present gold dollar; or the present gold dollar could be reduced one-half in weight, so that the present silver dollar would weigh thirty-two times as much as the new gold dollar; or the change could be made by increasing the size of the silver dollar and reducing the size of the gold dollar until the new silver dollar would weigh thirty-three times as much as the new gold dollar. Those who have advised a change in the ratio have usually suggested that the silver dollar be doubled. If this change were effected it would necessitate the coinage of one billion of silver into two billions of dollars. There would be an immediate loss of two billions of dollars either to individuals or to the Government, but this would be the least of the injury. A shrinkage of one-half in the silver money of the world would mean a shrinkage of one-half in the total volume of metallic money. This contraction, by increasing the value of the dollar, would virtually increase the debts of the world billions of dollars, and decrease still more the value of the property of the world as measured by dollars. Besides this immediate result, such a change in the ratio would permanently decrease the annual addition to the world's supply of money, because the annual silver product, when coined into dollars twice as large, would make only half as many dollars.

Monetary Needs of the Country.

"The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio, not because they produce silver, but because they own property and owe debts, and they cannot afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the burden of their debts.

"In 1878 Mr. Carlisle said: 'Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population and industry.' I repeat this assertion. All of the gold and silver annually available for coinage, when converted into coin at the present ratio will not, in my judgment, more than supply our monetary needs. In supporting the act of 1890, known as the Sherman act, Senator Sherman on June 12 of that year said:

"'Under the law of February, 1878, the purchase of $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month has by coinage produced annually an average of nearly $8,000,000 per month for a period of twelve years, but this amount, in view of the retirement of the old notes, will not increase our currency proportion to our increasing population. Our present currency is estimated at $1,400,000,000, and our population is increasing at the ratio of 2 per cent. per annum, which would require $42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population; but as the increase of population is accompanied by a still greater ratio of increase of wealth and business, it is thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by larger purchases of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good the retirement of bank-notes and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that $54,000,000 a year of additional currency is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in this bill by the issue of Treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market price.'

"If the United States then needed more than forty-two millions annually to keep pace with population and business, it now, with a larger population, needs a still greater annual addition; and the United States is only one nation among many. Our opponents make no adequate provision for the increasing monetary needs of the world.

"In the second place, a change in the ratio is not necessary. Hostile legislation has decreased the demand for silver and lowered its price when measured by gold, while this same hostile legislation, by increasing the demand for gold, has raised the value of gold when measured by other forms of property. To restore silver to its former use will not, as we are told, increase the value of gold, but will simply decrease the value of silver to its former standard. The restoration of bimetallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract when most of the people are using silver than it is now when every one is trying to secure gold.

"The Chicago platform expressly declares in favor of such legislation as may be necessary to prevent, for the future, the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. Such contracts we objected to on the ground that they are against public policy. No one questions the right of Legislatures to fix the rate of interest which can be collected by law; there is far more reason for preventing private individuals from setting aside legal-tender law. The money which is by law made a legal tender, must, in the course of ordinary business, be accepted by ninety-nine out of every hundred persons. Why should the one-hundredth man be permitted to exempt himself from the general rule? Special contracts have a tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind of money, and thus force it to a premium. Have not the people a right to say that a comparatively few individuals shall not be permitted to derange the financial system of the Nation in order to collect a premium in case they succeed in forcing one kind of money to a premium?

On International Bimetallism.

"There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that thirteen months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of Congress, and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the Constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the President is empowered to convene Congress in extraordinary session whenever the public good requires such action. If in November the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months.

"If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidation will be of no avail. The people who in 1776 rejected the doctrine that Kings rule by right divine, will not in this generation subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

"In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other Governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. For more than twenty years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of international bimetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold. How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits? If our opponents would admit the right, the ability, and the duty of our people to act for themselves on all public questions without the assistance and regardless of the wishes of other nations, and then propose the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debate, but when they assert that this Nation is helpless to protect the rights of its own citizens, we challenge them to submit the issue to a people whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain.

"We shall not offend other nations when we declare the right of the American people to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position, we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 citizens who are second to none in their capacity for self-government.

His Appeal to New-Yorkers.

"The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever-increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world—a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that National honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens, as well as do justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, blessed with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs is a humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy.

"Honest differences of opinion have always existed, and ever will exist, as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal; but when it is seriously asserted that this Nation must bow to the dictation of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon, the right of self-government is assailed, and until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant.

"Citizens of New-York: I have traveled from the centre of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the West and South, and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that, in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism, they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New-York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the Nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the producers of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

"I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the seas—but no such figure can never express your idea of this Nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the infusion of our Nation among the nations of the earth. With a Government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all, and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race."

Through the latter part of Mr. Bryan's speech Mrs. Bryan sat in her box looking very pale and solicitous. She seemed disappointed by her husband's reception. Mr. St. John also seemed careworn and unhappy.

THE SPEECH OF ARTHUR SEWALL.

What He Said in Accepting Nomination for Vice President.

Arthur Sewall of Maine, the candidate for Vice President, in answer to the formal notice of his nomination, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: You have given me official notice of my selection by the Democratic National Convention as its candidate for Vice President.

For the courteous terms of your message and the kind personal expressions, I thank you.

Having been present at that great convention, I can more truly estimate the honor its action has conferred.

It was the greatest and most earnest convention in the history of our party. It was closer and more in touch with the people. The delegates were there to voice the sentiments of their constituents, the people of the party, for the people of the party controlled and conducted that convention.

The Democracy of the country realize that all the great principles of our party are as potent and essential to the well-being of the country to-day as they have always been, and as they ever will be. But the overshadowing issue before the country now, made dominant by the distressed condition prevailing throughout our land, is the demand for reform in our existing monetary system.

Our party, and, we believe, a great majority of the American people, are convinced that the legislation of 1873 demonetizing silver was a wrong inflicted upon our country which should and must be righted.

We believe that the single gold standard has so narrowed the base of our monetary structure that it is unstable and unsafe and so dwarfed in its development and in its power to furnish the necessary financial blood to the Nation, that commercial and industrial paralysis has followed.

We believe that we need, and must have, the broad and expanding foundation of both gold and silver to support a monetary system strong and stable, capable of meeting the demands of a growing country and an industrious, energetic, and enterprising people, a system that will not be weakened and panic-stricken by every foreign draught upon us, a system that will maintain a parity of just values and the Nation's money, and protect us from the frequent fluctuations of to-day, so disastrous to every business and industry of the land.

We demand the free coinage of silver, the opening of our mints to both money metals without discrimination, the return to the money of our fathers, the money of the Constitution, gold and silver.

We believe this is the remedy and the only remedy for the evil from which we are now suffering, the evil that is now so fast devastating and impoverishing our land and people, bringing poverty to our homes, and bankruptcy to our business, which, if allowed to continue, will grow until our very institutions are threatened.

The demonetization of silver has thrown the whole primary money function on gold, appreciating its value and purchasing power. Restore the money function to silver and silver will appreciate, and its purchasing power increase. Take from gold its monopoly, its value will be reduced, and in due course the parity of the two metals will again obtain under natural causes.

We shall then have once a broad and unlimited foundation for a monetary system, commensurate with our country's needs and future development, not the unsafe basis of to-day reduced by half by the removal of silver and continually undermined by foreigners carrying from us our gold.

This is the reform to which we are pledged, the reform the people demand, the return to the money system of over eighty years of our National existence.

The Democratic Party has already given its approval and its pledge. Our opponents admit the wisdom of the principle for which we contend, but ask us to await permission and co-operation of other nations.

Our people will not wait. They will not ask permission of any nation on earth to relieve themselves because of their distress. The issue has been made. The people stand ready to render their verdict next November.

Mr. Chairman, unequivocally and through sincere conviction I indorse the platform on which I have been nominated.

I believe we are right, the people are with us, and what the people declare for is always right and must prevail.

I accept the nomination, and with the people's confirmation every effort of which God shall render me capable will be exerted in support of the principles involved.

The last remarks of Mr. Sewall were heard only by Gov. Stone, to whom he confined his attention.

As soon as he concluded, the persons on the stage, Chairman and committeemen, left without any further ado.

OUTSIDE THE BIG GARDEN

How the Police Arranged to Keep the Crowd in Check—Mr. Bryan's Second Speech.

Whether inspired by enthusiasm for the silver-Populist cause, a desire to reach the cool altitude of the Madison Square Roof Garden, or simply by curiosity to see and hear William Jennings Bryan, persons going in the direction of Madison Square Garden last evening found their way disputed by policemen two blocks from the building.

For the time being the goldbug was as good as the silverite, and the bondholder had an equal chance with the Populist. Peter Conlin, Chief of the New-York police force, had fixed the standard upon a non-partisan basis, and all kinds of people were compelled to abide by it. Never before have the pushing thousands of an eager and determined New-York crowd been held in check with so little friction.

Madison Square Garden at 6 o'clock last evening, was in the centre of a hollow square formed by more than 1,000 stalwart policemen under the immediate command of Inspectors Cortright and Harley. The outer lines of this hollow square were two blocks away from the great hall, in which the Bryan and Sewall notification meeting was held, and when the hastening crowds began to pour in toward that central point from the four quarters of the town, their impetuosity encountered the rigid ranks of the guards, and what might have developed into a headlong and dangerous rush toward the common goal, resolved itself into a series of decorous sidewalk processions guided firmly by the hand of the law up to the very door of the Garden.

There were occasional boisterous attempts to escape from this official restraint, but each attempt was ineffectual, and few persons suffered injury in consequence. The police arrangements were systematic and thorough. Only holders of tickets were permitted to enter the Garden, and but two entrances were used. Persons having platform and box tickets, and newspaper men were admitted at the Twenty-seventh Street door. The great mass of general ticket holders passed through the main entrance, in Madison Avenue.

It was for the purpose of preventing dense crowds from forming just outside the entrances that the police adopted the policy of heading off the on-coming people, two blocks away, and compelling them to form in orderly lines of procession. Chief Conlin and his men had calculated on handling an enormous crowd, and their expectations were fully realized. The score or more thousands of excited persons who were shut out of the Garden for lack of room could, and undoubtedly would, have done a great deal of mischief had they been allowed their own sweet will in the streets and avenues immediately surrounding the vast auditorium.

Madison and Fourth Avenues were kept clear, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Streets, and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets were equally clear, from Fifth Avenue to Lexington Avenue. Yet holders of tickets who appeared early were, as a rule, treated with consideration, and the lines of spectators converging into Madison Avenue were kept moving as rapidly as possible.

The main entrance to the hall was not opened until nearly 7:45 o'clock, and long before that time the waiting crowds in the vicinity of Madison Square Garden numbered many thousands. The intense heat made the long delay very trying to everybody in line, and several ladies were compelled to abandon the attempt to get into the hall. Some of the police officers also suffered severely, and the neat, Inspector Cortright himself finding it necessary to retire from active duty for an hour or so. A steady stream of men and women flowed through the Madison Avenue entrance from 7:45 to 8:20 P. M. Suddenly, and while three long lines were waiting to advance, the order was given to close the doors.

"The hall is full!" shouted the policemen, and the persons in line were ordered to fall back and disperse. Quite naturally, they were reluctant to obey such an order after their long period of patient waiting and complete saturation. Some show of resistance was offered, but it was only momentary. Twenty mounted police and 100 men on foot charged the crowd cautiously but inexorably, and pressed the people—shouting bitter expostulations the while—back to Broadway, to Twenty-fifth Street, and into Madison Square Park. Under the trees of the park and in adjacent streets, several thousand persons lingered for an hour or more after all hope of their getting into the Garden had been abandoned.

Mr. Bryan's party reached the Twenty-seventh Street entrance of the Garden at a little before 8 o'clock. There were two carriages, the first containing Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. St. John under the escort of Detective Sergts. Heard and Vallely, from the Central Office. In the second carriage were Mr. and Mrs. Mason, (Mr. Bryan's sister-in-law and her husband, accompanied by Detective Sergt. Reap. There were very few people assembled about the Twenty-seventh Street door when the Bryan party entered.

J. Brownson Ker, a lawyer, thirty-five years old, living at Undercliff, N. J., and with an office at 621 Broadway, attempted to push his way through the line of policemen in Madison Avenue a few minutes after 8 o'clock. He was warned to stand back and await his turn, but declined to do so, and, pushing his way through, was arrested by Policeman Charles Becker, who had charge of the line.

Ker was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and several of his friends started out to find bondsmen in order to secure his release. He was indignant over his arrest, and says he will bring the matter before the Police Commissioners so as to find out whether a gentleman with a regular ticket of admission can be arrested by any policeman for demanding his rights as an invited guest.

MEETINGS IN MADISON AVENUE.

Single Tax Speakers Address Many Crowds—Badge Dealers Everywhere.

Special overflow meetings were held at the lower part of Madison Avenue last evening under the direction of the Bryan and Sewall Club of Single Taxers and the Bimetallic League.

There were supposed to be eight separate stands and more than a dozen speakers. Most of the speakers spoke at several of the stands, so that there was a variety of oratory for the different crowds of people. It was estimated that there were in the scattered crowds about 15,000 persons. Dr. M. M. Miller acted as a General Superintendent, and he went about from stand to stand to see that the "ball was kept rolling."

Speeches were made by Charles F. Adams, Daniel Cavanagh, Townsend Percy, Robert Schalkenbach, Charles Sothern, Henry Meisel, H. A. Spencer, A. Smith, Charles Miller, Dr. M. M. Miller, Bolton Hall, and H. V. Hetzel. The speeches were devoted to the denunciation of monopolies, the advocacy of the "interests of the working people," the reformation of the tax system, equal rights, and the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency of the United States.

There was a feeble attempt to organize an open-air meeting at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street about 8:30 o'clock. A small wagon was driven to the spot, the horse was detached, and a banner and a large Chinese lantern were flung to the breeze—and a very light breeze it was. The banner bore the inscription, "German-American Bryan and Sewall Double Standard Club—Eleventh Congressional District." A black-bearded German with a strong voice started the speaking by declaring that this was "the people's campaign." "For the first time in twenty-five years," he said, "the people have captured one of the political parties." He excitedly admonished his 200 hearers to stand by Bryan, free silver, and the workingman.

His oratorical efforts were interfered with to an exasperating degree by half a dozen persistent peddlers with "Bryan silver fans" for sale. The second and last speaker at this open-air meeting was introduced as a newspaper man who, though a great writer, had succeeded in "escaping from the plutocratic press." He rose up in the person of Charles Sotheran, and made less headway against the fan peddlers than did the first speaker.

Hucksters and fakirs swarmed about the streets. One huckster managed to wedge a huge cartload of peaches so far into the crowd that neither he nor the police could move it out. Thereupon he drove a thriving trade by selling "Bryan peaches fresh from Delaware" on "a strictly silver basis."

These are but a few of the diversions by which the people who were left out of Madison Square Garden were entertained. Had the "Boy Orator of the Platte" been permitted to mingle with that out-of-door crowd, doubtless he would have thought that he was attending a country fair. The vendors of Bryan and Sewall badges were countless in numbers, but not noticeably busy in traffic. Perhaps the most conspicuous characteristic of this open-air crowd was its cynical indifference to partisan sentiment. There was no observable enthusiasm for Bryan or for any other man. Idle curiosity and a flippant inclination to guy anybody who appeared serious or too dignified were apparently the moving forces of the street loiterers.

MR. BRYAN'S OPEN-AIR SPEECH.

He Said He Had Captured and Would Hold the Enemy's Country.

By the time Mr. Bryan had finished his speech in the Garden, the street in front of the Bartholdi Hotel was about half filled, and a curious crowd stood on the Twenty-third Street side awaiting the candidate's appearance.

When a barouche carrying Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Mr. Sewall, and Mr. St. John left the northern entrance of the Garden and started down Madison Avenue, to the hotel, all the scattering little crowds in Madison Square fell into line behind it. There was a rush of people from all over the Square to the Bartholdi Hotel corner, and when Mr. Bryan aided his wife to clamber through a window on to the balcony on the Broadway front of the hotel, and then scrambled out himself, followed by Messrs. Sewall and St. John, the yell that went up represented, perhaps, 5,000 persons.

Broadway was packed, from the curbstone to the buildings on the west side, and the crowd extended further than the candidate's voice could be heard above its noise. Mrs. Bryan was the only woman on the balcony.

Mr. Bryan, his negligée shirt saturated with perspiration, and Mr. Sewall advanced to the edge of the platform, while the crowd cheered. Finally the Boy Orator raised his hand for quiet. There was no introduction. He said:

"Fellow-citizens, I cannot now and here do more than express to all of you our deep appreciation of the interest which the people of New-York are taking in the campaign which is now formally opened. When we left home I told my friends and neighbors at the station that we were coming to open the campaign in the heart of the enemy's country, but with the hope that we should, before the campaign was over, come to call it our own. Now that I have met you and have had an opportunity to test your feelings and to learn your sentiments, I know that those hopes have been realized sooner than we expected, and wherever the enemy goes from now till election day he will find himself in our country.

"Some of your business men here in this section of the country boast that they are for gold, and they look to the people here to follow them on account of their claim to determine the financial policy of the Nation, but you shall teach them to be broad enough to believe also in the golden rule, the principle of rendering to all, even to the poor and the downtrodden, such even and exact justice as you would have yourself. A commission you all as soldiers to fight and as missionaries to preach that principle from now until election day.

"I am told that our opponents within the ranks of the Democratic Party are threatening to organize a gold-standard Democratic Party. My fellow-citizens, they are attempting the impossible. You may search all history from the earliest times to the present day, and you will never find an example where a battle was won by an army of Generals. They haven't a private in their ranks.

"I want you to set to your opponents an example they have not set to you. They say that they represent the respectable element in the community. Oh, my friends, respectability does not manifest itself by slanging every man who disagrees with them.

"Every citizen, my friends, is a sovereign, and every one upon whom the responsibility of a sovereign rests owes it to himself, to his country, and to his God, to cast his ballot solely as his conscience shall dictate, without being influenced by any other cause than his own sense of what is right. Thanking you once more, fellow-citizens, I bid you good-night."

After the band had played, Mr. Sewall moved to the front of the balcony and said in a voice audible to those at his elbow, that he was glad to see people of the Democratic Party standing by the party.

"The outpouring which I have seen to-night," declared Mr. Sewall, "convinces me that the people are to regain control of the Government, and when that comes, it will bring back our old-time prosperity. Then we will all be happy and all be contented."

INCIDENTS OF THE EVENING.

Water Vendors Kept Busy—Mrs. Bryan Disgusted.

Naturally there were many amusing incidents at the Bryan meeting last night.

In the crowd which stood at the left of the chairs on the main floor of the Garden was a man who was full to overflowing with Bryan enthusiasm and other things. He had his voice with him, and he let it out several times whenever the slightest provocation presented itself, much to the annoyance of those around him. One man informed the offender that he did not care how much he yelled so long as he did not yell in his ear. Toward the middle of Mr. Bryan's speech the offender's voice became very thick, and before the end was reached he had subsided entirely.

Another man who stood just on the edge of those who were fortunate enough to secure chairs created considerable amusement for those around him. He wore a red-shirt uniform of one of the campaign clubs. The march and the crush in gaining admittance to the hall had caused him to perspire freely and the color in his uniform was not particularly lasting. The majority of those around him had removed their coats, and those who were unfortunate enough to rub against him looked as though they had leaned against a freshly painted country schoolhouse. The victims of his touch finally made it so unpleasant for him that he withdrew from the hall.

Several persons entered the Garden carrying large bottles of water—at least it looked like water. The vendors of water did a thriving business on the main floor.

One man was greatly interested to know what the flags were that several policemen in the hall were holding. Finally one of the flags was unfurled, and it was seen to be the hospital emblem. "It's the Red Cross flag," remarked the man. "Well, they will need lots of nurses before this campaign is over."

That speech will read all right in the newspapers," remarked one man, "but I have heard lots better speeches in New-York."

"Look at the bung starter," said an east sider, as the Chairman raised the mallet, which answered for a gavel.

None of the fake tickets were collected at the door and the people who paid the "scalpers" 50 cents or $1 a piece were mad when they saw the people walk in without even an admission card.

The button and badge vendors expected a big trade after Mr. Bryan's speech, but their wares were not much in demand.

When the rush for the door began, which was before Mr. Bryan had finished speaking, Mrs. Bryan looked a little disgusted at the manner in which her husband's masterpiece was being received. When he had finished, a woman reporter went to the box at the right of the speakers' stand, where she sat, to ask her what she thought of the meeting.

"What business is that of yours?" was her reply.

The man who insists upon discussing the issues while a speaker is delivering his address was in evidence in different parts of the hall.

"Hurry up. It's getting hot up here," was the appeal made several times from the top gallery while Gov. Stone was speaking.

"That's hot stuff, Bill," was the manner in which one of the O'Brienites approved of Mr. Bryan's remarks on the financial question.

Building Inspectors Cornelius O'Reilly and William J. Fryer went into the building about 6:45 o'clock to inspect the staging. A policeman at the door refused to admit them, but Capt. Price went to their rescue.

A man in one of the boxes, who swung a chair after the fashion of an Indian club, to express his enthusiasm, drove the people away from the front of the boxes on either side of the one he occupied.

Oliver Sumner Teall was on hand early. He looked cool, and was apparently satisfied with the manner in which the arrangements were carried out. He was about the only one who was satisfied.

The police were obliged to use their clubs to keep the people in line in the lobby when the audience was assembling.

POLICE HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Inspector Cortright One of the First Patients.

Precautions of extraordinary nature were taken last night at Madison Square Garden against serious consequences from heat prostration or other illness.

It was said that never before in New-York City had the Police Department established a medical bureau of similar extent for a public meeting.

Chief Conlin, anticipating that a great crowd would assemble in the Garden, and realizing the danger from heat prostrations in the high temperature of the building, planned, with the assistance of Dr. C. E. Hammack, police surgeon, for a temporary hospital in the basement of the building that would be able to cope with any emergency likely to arise.

Those treated in the hospital last evening were:

CORTRIGHT, MOSES W., Police Inspector; exhausted by heat while on duty at the middle entrance to the Garden.

DEVERY, ANDREW, patrolman of the Eighth Precinct; hit in stomach in a rush at main entrance.

GREENE, EDGAR G., Jr., patrolman of the Thirtieth Precinct; exhausted by heat.

ROSS, JOHN, sixty-two, of Plainfield, N. J.; exhausted by heat.

Arrangements were made in the streets also to look after emergency cases, and six patrol wagons, flying Sanitary Corps flags, were kept in waiting, under the charge of police surgeons. In Madison Avenue, directly across from the main entrance and under a Sanitary Corps flag, a man was stationed at a signal box to communicate with hospitals and Police Headquarters. The general arrangements inside and out of the Garden were under the supervision of Dr. Nammack.

The hospital was on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the basement, convenient to one of the wide entrances from the upper floor used in taking horses and other animals to the stalls. Twenty-four cots were set up and spread with blankets, and every necessary provision was made to treat cases of heat prostration in the most approved manner. There was a tub on wheels in which the ice bath was made ready for treating extreme cases. A large number of bags called ice helmets were piled on a portable table ready to be filled with ice for application in mild cases of overheating. Six great blocks of ice, three wooden tubs to crush it in, ice picks, and medicine chests also formed part of the equipment. Dr. Nammack was assisted in looking after patients by Dr. A. C. Johnson and Dr. D. F. Hemming of Gouverneur Hospital. The low-water bath was not required.

Up stairs on the main floor Dr. Robert Taft had charge of the following physicians from Bellevue Hospital: S. C. Hibbard, S. A. Brown, and Dr. Miller. Large clear areas were reserved on each side of the great audience in which the physicians were stationed, with policemen to man the stretchers. In the audience were stationed policemen with flags to signal to the doctors in case any one became ill, so that they could send the stretchers and have the patients carried down stairs to the hospital.

Police Surgeon S. M. Johnson was stationed at the central entrance in Madison Avenue. Police Surgeons William F. Fluehrer, John H. Nesbitt, Benjamin Wood, Jr., S. K. Lyon, and B. F. Dexter had charge of the ambulances.

Strangely enough, there were few cases of illness, considering the magnitude of the crowd and the excessive heat. The hospital, however, served excellent purposes in many ways.

Inspector Cortwright was the first patient treated in the hospital. He appeared soon after the doors were opened, leaning on the arm of an aid. In a moment his coat and collar were stripped off, ice was placed on his wrists, and an ice helmet on his head. It was over an hour before Dr. Nammack pronounced his temperature normal and gave him his discharge.

Commissioner Faure of the Department of Charities, who helped equip the temporary hospital, visited it several times in the evening. Police Commissioner Parker also dropped in and expressed his approval of the equipment. The Rev. Father McGlynn and the Rev. Father Ducey also visited the hospital.

Policemen went frequently to the hospital to cool off, and they received ice to eat and drinks of aromatic ammonia.

One man was carried out of the crowd on a stretcher. He was treated by the doctors up stairs and sent home in a carriage. Five or six other cases were treated by the Bellevue physicians and sent home.

One person overcome by heat outside the Garden was taken to Bellevue Hospital in one of the patrol wagons.

BRYAN A FAILURE, HE SAYS.

Maurice Eckstein Tells Why He Thinks the Audience Was Disgusted.

Mr. Maurice Eckstein, member of the Republican County Committee, attended the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Eckstein said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"It is my impression that fully one-quarter of the audience were people who went there simply out of curiosity. Probably hundreds of Republicans, who were there, like myself, to listen to Mr. Bryan's arguments, and, like myself, they all went away before he was half through his address, disgusted.

"He delivered his address like a schoolboy reading an essay on finance. When Gen. Stone mentioned Hanna's name there was an outburst of enthusiasm, but it was noticeable that when he mentioned Bryan's name there was scarcely a cheer. He was a monumental disappointment as an orator, and he advanced no argument worthy of the consideration of thinking people.

"Bill McKinley is to speak here to-morrow, and you will see ten times as many people fighting to get within sound of his voice."

An Invitation to Mr. Bryan.

The following Democrats met in the Democratic headquarters in this city last night and adopted resolutions asking Mr. Bryan to make speeches in Connecticut and Massachusetts: H. J. Jaquith, Joseph A. Dennison, George Fred Williams, Timothy W. Coakley, Jeremiah O'Sullivan, G. A. Scollard, John O'Gara, D. N. Coakley, James N. Mellen, Charles D. Lewis, and George F. Washburne of Massachusetts, and F. J. Brainard, W. N. Harty, William N. Wheeler, M. J. Houlihan, W. A. Woodruff, George H. Erns, E. M. Graves, William Kennedy, William J. Neary, Alexander Troop, James Brennan, Frederick C. Melone, Patrick Coughlin, and Robert E. Henley of Connecticut.

Death of Joshua M. Van Cott.

Joshua M. Van Cott, who was one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Brooklyn bar, died at his home, 188 Henry Street, that city, at 12:15 o'clock this morning of old age.

Mr. Van Cott was eighty-two years old. He was born in this city and lived here until his forty-second year, when he moved to Brooklyn, where he afterward made his home. He had been but a few years in Brooklyn when he was appointed Corporation Counsel to that city, and served with conspicuous ability.

He was delegate to several Constitutional Conventions, and during the trial of William M. Tweed he was counsel for the managers of the Bar Association of this city in the impeachment proceedings against several Judges. As an authority on Constitutional and the higher branches of law Mr. Van Cott ranked very high.

Mr. Van Cott took an active interest in educational matters, and was President of the Board of Trustees of Packer Institute and a Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Dr. Hunyadi János
CURES CONSTIPATION.

SCRAMBLE FOR TICKETS

NOT ENOUGH TO GO ROUND AND MANY WERE DISSATISFIED.

Lively Morning Session of the Democratic Notification Committee and Sharp Criticism for the Management of the Garden Meeting—Men in Town from All Parts of the Country—Dr. McLaughlin Somewhat Mixed on Geography.

This city was the storm centre yesterday of the free-silver movement.

There was a number of things that served to draw Populists and Populistic-Democrats from all parts of the Union. The Notification Committee brought a large following. The National Committee also attracted a small army of friends and sympathizers. Of course, the notification itself, and the long-anticipated speech of Mr. Bryan drew a still larger number.

One noticeable feature was the presence of politicians from the different States. Men thronged the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day, from early morning until the meeting was opened in Madison Square Garden, and again late in the night after the speaking.

The halls and rooms occupied by the National Committee in the Bartholdi Hotel were also crowded. Among the faces were recognized men from Alaska, Washington, California, New-Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Florida, Colorado, Missouri, Virginia, Vermont, Maine, and Nebraska. There were Populist-Democrats from Sitka to Key West, and from Eastport to Coronado Beach.

The business of these men in the city was to see and hear Mr. Bryan, and they made the hot Aug. 12 very much hotter for themselves by their persistent and perspiring efforts to secure tickets for the Garden demonstration.

Among the hundreds seen in the hotels and on the streets were ex-Senator Patrick Walsh and Representative L. F. Livingston of Georgia; Gov. Hogg of Texas, and Senator Tillman of South Carolina. Groups were gathered in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue, taking a lively interest in the work of the committees, securing seats for friends, and discussing the problem of 16 to 1.

The Notification Committee, which met at 10 A. M. in Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was the centre of interest. All the States and Territories, except Washington, Oregon, West Virginia, New-Mexico, and Maryland, were represented. Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri presided. Several of the States were represented by two committeemen.

The meeting soon degenerated into an unseemly scramble for seats. It was soon known that all the seats had been disposed of, and the Chairman notified the committeemen that there were only three tickets apiece.

This announcement raised a howl of indignant protest against the mismanagement in the distribution. W. P. St. John and James Oliver, Sergeant at

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—In City New York—8:30. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSÉE—Waxworks and Concerts 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:30.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 11:30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Opera—Lohengrin—8:00. Pilot's Curtis Candy Co. 2:30 and 8:00. Fifty Miles—8:15.
PASTOR'S THEATRE—Vaudeville—12 noon to 11:30 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PALACE—Vaudeville—12 noon to 11:30 P. M.
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Women to Mrs. Ervin, Mrs. [illegible], Windsor Hotel, [illegible]
Democratic Mass Meeting, [illegible]
Meeting of Mr. W. J. Bryan and [illegible], U. A. M.
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HEAVY STORM ALONG THE SOUND.

In Long Island Villages Trees Were Uprooted and Persons Injured.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 12.—A windstorm, accompanied by terrific rain, passed over all the villages along the Sound last evening. Roslyn, Port Washington, Great Neck, Thomaston, Glenwood, and Sands Point were among the places visited.

At Glenwood the wind capsized several boats and tore mud scows from their moorings. Fifteen trees on the lawn of Mr. Herbert Newton at Glenwood were uprooted.

At Thomaston the roof of N. A. Knox's house was struck by a bolt of lightning and partly wrecked. Mrs. Knox was deafened by the shock. The roof was set afire, but the rain extinguished it.

Two barns at Port Washington, belonging to Albert G. McDonald and John H. Burtis, were struck by lightning and damaged. The lightning entered the house of John Tyson at Port Washington and created some excitement. One of Mrs. Tyson's shoes was torn from her foot and she was burned about the left hip and left shoulder. After Mrs. Tyson was shocked her tongue assumed a bluish color. Her daughter also had a shoe torn from her foot, and was stunned.

Instructed for Wadsworth.

ALBION, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The Orleans County Republican Convention to-day renominated Fred L. Downs for member of Assembly. A resolution was passed instructing the State delegates for James W. Wadsworth for Governor.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	70	78	82
6 A. M.	72	78	81
9 A. M.	75	82	85
12 M.	80	86	89
3 P. M.	84	90	91
6 P. M.	80	88	91
9 P. M.	77	83	88
12 P. M.	79	78	83

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....86.25
Weather Bureau.....84.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date 1895.....77.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date for last twenty years.....72.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair; Cooler.

Complete "Weather Forecast" page 8, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. BRYAN AND HIS SPEECH.

MR. BRYAN is beaten. This prediction may be as well recorded now as at some later day. The candidate himself furnishes the complete assurance of its fulfilment. He has come to the first great test of the campaign and he has wretchedly failed to meet it. His managers had elaborately planned for him a vast spectacular demonstration "in the enemy's country," as he pleasantly put it. The sweltering thousands who pressed into Madison Square Garden expecting to be thrilled and inspired by the magical tongue of the boy orator, were treated instead to a series of disjointed utterances upon 16 to 1 which are dull enough in the reading and proved intolerable in the hearing. Those fragmentary observations may have been noted down upon the backs of envelopes as they occurred to the orator during his railway journeyings or in the intervals of his communings with R. P. BLAND. But they do not constitute a speech. After all the antecedent heralding of this surprising boy's flights of eloquence, it was an audacious and risky thing for him to stupefy an audience which wished to sympathize with him by crowing out seven columns of watery theorizing about the effects of free coinage, unrelieved by a single thought or sentence that rises above the level of plodding commonplace.

Undaunted by it was largely a free-silver audience which greeted Mr. BRYAN. But, new to the faith and in some degree emotional, they required to be confirmed in their devotion to the cause of BRYAN by the magnetism and the convincing words of the candidate himself. While his manner of speech, falling so much below his reputation, chilled and repelled them, the speech itself, as a deliberate and formal confession of Mr. BRYAN'S political belief, as a forecast and promise of what he will do if elected President, must inevitably be fatal to his chances as a candidate. No people on earth would elect to the greatest office in their gift a man who coolly and deliberately threatened to do them the injury that Mr. BRYAN'S doctrines would inflict upon this country.

Setting aside that part of the speech in which he yields to his natural propensities as a demagogue by railing at the capitalists and money changers, there are two substantive propositions, both of them false, and both of them infinitely mischievous, upon which he bases his entire argument and appeal. One is that the gold dollar has appreciated or increased in value, thus causing low prices and other evils which he depicts. The second proposition is "that the free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio will create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at $1.29 per ounce measured by gold."

We have already expressed the conviction that Mr. BRYAN will not win votes by arguing that the dollars at present in use in this country are worth too much and must be cut in half by the enactment of a law for the free coinage of silver. Wage earners whose hard toil has gained them some little money over and above the cost of their subsistence will not be easily persuaded that every one hundred dollars of that money, now as good as gold, must be cut down to fifty-three dollars to please Mr. BRYAN and his supporters. Every voter who has a savings bank book, every veteran of the war who is in receipt of a pension, every man, young or old, who is wholly or in part supported by the income of investments, every factory operative, wage earner, and working man who can be got to think clearly for two minutes upon the Bryan doctrine of the double dollar, will walk miles through rain and snow and mud to vote against him on election day. But Mr. BRYAN says "wage earners know that, while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of a dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar." This is false, and if Mr. BRYAN does not know that it is false he is too ignorant for the great business in which he aspires to engage. The figures of the Aldrich report show that wages have advanced more than 60 per cent. since 1866, so that a laborer working ten hours a day now gets one dollar and sixty cents where a laborer working eleven hours a day in 1860 got only one dollar. And we have been on a gold basis all the time. Surely thirty-six years is a fair test. The truth is that it is easier for the laborer to get possession of the dollar than it was thirty-six years ago.

"The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States." That sentence will kill Mr. BRYAN as a candidate. There is not oratorical wind enough in all Nebraska to convince the American people of the truth of the absurd proposition that the demonetization of silver enhanced the purchasing power of gold. All that is left of Mr. BRYAN'S assertion is the demand that the dollar shall be split in two, and that is repudiation, naked and ugly.

Mr. BRYAN professes respect for the venerable law of supply and demand. Yet he insists that free coinage will raise the price of silver bullion to $1.29 an ounce in gold. If that were true, some very strange things would happen in international finance. But it is no more true than Mr. BRYAN'S other assertion that the restoration of bimetallism "will restore the parity between money and property," doubtless the most idiotic statement ever made by a candidate for the Presidency.

The appeal which Mr. BRYAN makes "to the holders of fixed investments," to think of "posterity," and in a noble burst of posthumous generosity to give up the advantages they are reaping "from a vicious financial system," affords a fair measure of this man's intelligence and of his understanding of the lines upon which a political campaign can be successfully conducted. We have not the slightest wish to treat Mr. BRYAN other than in the most respectful manner. He is not to be beaten by abuse or by epithets, but only by a candid exhibition of him as he is. When, therefore, we describe him as a cheap mountebank it is because we really believe him to be one and wish calmly to speak the truth about him.

"IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY."

It was a very unlucky inspiration for Mr. W. J. BRYAN, the stroke of conceit which led him to choose the City of New-York, "in the enemy's country," as the scene of the notification to him of his nomination as the candidate of repudiation. This was a huge piece of self-conceit on his part. He had undoubtedly "stampeded" the convention to his nomination. If he had not been present or had not made his speech, nobody would have thought of nominating him. This nomination stimulated a self-conceit abnormal and entirely uncorrected by any sense of humor into the belief that he could similarly stampede to the cause of repudiation the first commercial city of the Union.

He overlooked the great difference in the conditions of the feat he had performed and the feat he thought he could perform. Obviously to anybody who witnessed or who carefully followed in reports the proceedings in Chicago, BRYAN owed his nomination to the fact that he healed the wounded self-love of the delegates. By the skillful tactics of the minority, very ably represented by Senator HILL, the majority were made to appear on their own showing, as it were, both open repudiators and great fools. They had not a rag to cover them, morally or intellectually, till BRYAN began to talk. Then they began to hold up their heads again as he proceeded to show that there was something plausible to be said for them by saying it.

He did not in this way minister to the self-love of his auditory of last night. They were gathered, for the greater part, by mere curiosity. They did not care at all what BRYAN thought of them. They had gone there to form their own judgment of him. They were not long in arriving at it. A great many of them expected to be repelled by what he said, but they expected to be attracted by his way of saying it. They expected to find an orator who had power over his hearers. They found nothing of the sort. It is not an exaggeration to say that there is not a town of twenty thousand people in this country which does not contain a lawyer who, retained a month beforehand for free silver, could not make a more effective speech for it than BRYAN made last night. Not only has he none of the magnetic charm of the real orator, he has not the gift of luminous and interesting exposition. His speech was not even a speech, but a dry reading from a copy, to which he stuck as closely as a dull preacher. It was not possible to award him even the merit of sincerity. What he said, for example, to mitigate the charge of aiming to divide by two all the savings of the country was so paltry that it is impossible to admit that he could have believed in his own argument or that he was doing anything but to plead unskillfully for his retainer. When he appeared he was received with an enthusiasm that seemed spontaneous. As he talked, he received no applause that was not plainly perfunctory. When he began there was not an empty seat in the great hall. After he had been talking half an hour, half the seats were empty. He could not hold his audience. From that time on his speech was accompanied with a procession of departing spectators, as eager to get out as they had been to get in. They were not shocked or disgusted. They were simply bored and tired. They had had enough of BRYAN. It was a common remark among those who had heard him at Chicago that it was hard to believe this droning bore, tied to his manuscript, was the same man they had there seen and heard perform.

But if it was an unhappy inspiration for BRYAN to receive his notification here, it was a happy inspiration for the country. Every paragraph in his dull speech was a nail in his political coffin. The minds of some of his hearers went back more than a generation to the time when another Western man, not yet a Presidential candidate, made his National reputation with a speech in New-York. But ABRAHAM LINCOLN and W. J. BRYAN are two men, and the one had a righteous and patriotic, the other has a mean and dishonest, cause. It is right and fit that the candidate of repudiation should have achieved in New-York the flattest fizzle ever made by a candidate for the Presidency.

HEAT AND THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The almost unparalleled "hot spell" of the last two weeks, though attended by many fatalities directly due to the heat, has served to show the people of the city the immense value of the improved condition of the streets. No little credit is due to the Board of Health and to those who have been instrumental in securing improvement in the construction and sanitary appurtenances of tenement houses, but the chief agency in keeping down the death rate in comparison with what it used to be in such weather is the cleanliness of the streets.

One of the saddest accompaniments of hot Summer weather used to be the terrible mortality among young children. One cause of it was improper food and lack of the right care, and this has been in a large measure remedied by the close inspection of food supplies, and especially of milk, by the Board of Health, and by the pains that have been taken by charitable organizations to teach poor mothers how better to feed and care for their little ones. Another cause was the bad condition of crowded tenements through inadequate sanitary arrangements, and in a considerable measure that, too, has been remedied.

But there is no doubt that the foul and reeking emanations from filthy streets were one of the most potent causes of disease and death among the children of the poor, and the reduction of the mortality in that class, which has been so great as to leave it hardly more than what may be regarded as normal, is due to the thorough manner in which the streets are now cleaned. Costly as the work is, it is a public economy in the saving of lives, and it is a lesson to the people of the benefits of good local government which may prove invaluable.

WHY SAXTON IS NOT STRONGER.

Lieut. Gov. SAXTON is ambitious to be Governor of this State. It is a laudable ambition, and Mr. SAXTON is fairly entitled to the promotion, as political promotion goes, but it is evident that his chance of securing the nomination of his party is not good. The trouble with the Lieutenant Governor seems to be that, while he is too independent and high-minded to work in full harmony with the party machine which Mr. PLATT has so long controlled, he falls a little short of the courage of his convictions and of capacity to cope with the conditions that confront him.

A politician who would succeed has one of two things to do. Either he must take party organization as he finds it, work with it and for it until he can bring it to his support, or he must boldly take his own ground and appeal to the rank and file of the voters of his party. If he can bring them to his support, they will bring the organization. Mr. SAXTON has taken neither of these courses. He made a creditable record in the Senate and was especially conspicuous in behalf of ballot reform, but he has been opposed to the "bossism" of PLATT without fighting against it with vigor. We do not know what concessions he made two years ago to get the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but we do know that he yielded up his independence in forming the committees of the Senate and in exerting his influence upon legislation at the session which followed his election. Last Winter he showed some symptoms of revolt against dictation, but they were spasmodic, and his mild protests were ineffectual. He showed that he was seeking independent support without daring to break with the machine.

This letting "I dare not wait upon I would" never leads to success. SAXTON has been like most reformers "within the party," more anxious for the party than for the cause which he desires the party to support, too fearful of producing a division without risking which he can hope to accomplish nothing. His opponents know that if he is defeated he will give up and come in line, and that gives them courage to defeat him. There will be no party loss in it. SAXTON has not been willing to be subservient to PLATT to obtain advancement, but neither has he dared to denounce the methods of the machine, defy dictation, and rally followers to himself by declaring his own convictions and standing by them.

The result is that PLATT has no disposition to aid his ambition to be a candidate for Governor, because he has no desire that he should be Governor and no fear of the consequences of disappointing his ambition. SAXTON would do nothing to split the party or to disturb its harmony if somebody else should be nominated, and consequently somebody else will be nominated. Those who prefer him to a machine candidate will be sorry, but they will not be indignant. The whole anti-Platt contingent in the Republican Party of this State is affected by the same sort of weakness and timidity, whereas they fear that if PLATT does not have his way there will be trouble. That is why he has had his way so long, and will have it again this year. The people do not like "bossism," and the Republicans of New-York, the rank and file of the party, would doubtless prefer a different leadership, but leadership requires aggressive vigor and courage, and nobody shows it in opposition to PLATT, except here and there in the mere preliminaries of a contest. The thundering is all in the index.

BRYAN AND DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

The current number of Harper's Weekly has an effective and perfectly fair pictorial exhibition of the Bryan campaign. It gives on one page twelve portraits of "BRYAN and some of his supporters," and on the next twelve portraits of patriotic Democrats who refuse to support him. The contrast is wonderfully striking. Even without a name affixed to any portrait, it would be most pointed. The second page presents a group of solid and sensible-looking American citizens, young and old. The first is manifestly a page of human aberrations and looks as if it had been made up for the use of LOMBROSO. There is scarcely a head in the lot that does not seem to belong to Sing Sing or to Bloomingdale, with the exception of the hard, business-like visage of ARTHUR SEWALL, who looks like the Warden of the institution of which the others are inmates. And yet the selection is perfectly fair. The persons represented, ALTGELD and TILLMAN and DEBS and COXEY and PEFFER and PURROY and SULZER, are in fact the most conspicuous supporters of the "Democratic" candidate, while the persons represented on the opposite page, including PALMER and WOODBURY and HEWITT and BRAGG and VILAS and FAIRCHILD, are among the most conspicuous opponents of the candidate in the party the machine of which has been captured for him.

The same moral that "jumps to the eyes" in looking over these pictures appears with almost equal vividness in the list of the "Democratic" Committee of Notification that presented itself to BRYAN last evening. There is not a Democrat of National standing in the whole committee. There can scarcely be a man whose name is well known throughout his own State or in his own county. The great State of New-York is represented by the microscopic ELLIOT F. DANFORTH. Colorado is represented by Mr. T. J. O'DONNELL, the nice person who acquired a little notoriety at the time of the Chicago Convention by publishing a letter threatening repudiation, even in advance of the platform. The truth is that it is impossible to get men whose names are of any value or who have any reputation to lose to commit themselves by appearing as the advocates of repudiation and dishonor.

AN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

There is fortunately better ground than there has been for some time for believing the reports as to an arrangement between England and Russia as to Armenia and Crete. Social feeling is getting pretty strong in St. Petersburg and Moscow against the policy of letting the Turk do as he pleases. High Russian officials, and it is said the Czarina, are getting sensitive to the repeated charges of responsibility for the Armenian outrages, and, now that their orthodox brethren in Crete are striving to throw off the yoke, this feeling is becoming very powerful. There is, too, the financial question. The Turkish Government is bankrupt. It cannot pay its own officers and soldiers, and foreign bondholders must go begging. The war indemnity is not met, and there is talk of coming down on Bulgaria for her share, which so far she has avoided paying. This, however, would meet with general disapproval and would seriously endanger the still slender popularity of the Czar among the Bulgarians. Unless Russia is willing to forego the indemnity altogether, she must help Turkey into a position in which she can pay it or take territory in exchange. This last can scarcely be done openly without danger of war, and that the Czar is bound to avoid. In order to compass the former, there must be peace and security for the Armenian farmers who pay the taxes, which pay the indemnity.

More influential, however, in all probability, is the situation in Macedonia, which grows worse with every week. Brigandage is rapidly developing into a sort of guerrilla warfare, in which every class of population as well as the Turkish Government is taking part. Albanians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Montenegrins are getting mixed up with Turkish troops in a way that bodes no good to the peace of any of the border States. Messages to Athens, Sophia, and Cettinge amount to very little, for both King GEORGE and Prince FERDINAND have little power of restraint over their people, especially their compatriots on Turkish soil, and the sturdy men of the Black Mountain, all trained soldiers, whether on peasant or guard duty, are never averse to a scrimmage. So long as it is chiefly the Turkish Government that suffers, Russia might not care much, but were the Greek and Bulgarian Governments to become involved, Servia and Montenegro could hardly be kept at peace, and the long-threatened explosion would take place. In addition we have the refusal of the Sultan to grant the demands of the Cretans and the refusal of England to join in Germany's scheme of a blockade, which would really mean doing police duty for the Sultan.

All these things combined make it evident that some outside force must be brought to bear if the political status quo is to be preserved and war avoided. The suggestion of Russian oversight of Armenia and English supervision of Crete is certainly the most feasible. For the present it offers reasonable security, and for the future—Constantinople is quite a distance from Eastern Turkey, and many things may intervene. At any rate, England is tired of upholding the Turk and would rather see Russia on the Bosphorus than feel continued responsibility for the Armenians. France will accede to Russia's plans, Germany's friendship is too uncertain to weigh much in the scale, Italy is on England's side in any event, and Austria will not interfere unless Servia and Montenegro are endangered. The outlook is more hopeful than it has been for some time.

THIRD PARTY IN MISSOURI.

L. C. Krauthoff Says the State Is Against Bryanism and Mob Law.

L. C. Krauthoff, member for Missouri of the National Democratic Committee, organized by the sound-money Democrats, at Chicago, arrived in this city Tuesday. Mr. Krauthoff, who is a lawyer of Kansas City, when seen at an up-town hotel said that he was here only on private business.

"But I am very glad," said he, "to give an encouraging report on the progress of the sound-money fight in our State. I found on my return from Chicago to Missouri that the third party movement had attracted very general attention.

"There are 114 counties in Missouri, and 110, I think, have now been heard from on the subject. They have acted voluntarily, and their stand is due to the mob law declarations of the Democratic platform, as much as to the money plank, for the reason that they understand the precise circumstances to which the declarations of the platform on that subject are intended to have application.

"That is to say, we understand the attitude which Gov. Altgeld took and Gov. Stone approved in reference to the Debs strike. Stone and Tillman were the only Governors who did approve it, and this triumvirate was all powerful at Chicago.

"Gov. Boise of Iowa complimented President Cleveland on his action in relation to the strike, and it was for that reason that Altgeld and Stone were for anybody except Boise.

We, therefore, understand the significance of the platform that proposes to make the Federal judiciary powerless to enforce the Inter-State commerce law, and to protect property that is in the custody of receiverships, and the United States mails.

"The cause of the reference in the platform is plainly intended to condemn Mr. Cleveland's action during the strike, and to approve the position of Gov. Altgeld that Debs was right and ought not to be interfered with, even though the measures taken were necessary to protect property.

"The same plank had a place in the silver convention of Pertle Spring, Mo., two years ago, and in the Illinois State Convention, controlled by Altgeld.

"Mr. Bryan will appeal to the words of Jefferson touching the arbitrary interference by the Federal authority into the affairs of the States, but Jefferson never intended such an application of them. They come into this campaign for the purpose of appealing to the prejudices of those who acted with Debs."

Referring to the third-party movement, Mr. Krauthoff said that the Missouri sound-money forces were organizing, and their convention would be held Aug. 26. The sound-money men of Kansas are equally active.

"Our movement," said he, "has enlisted the active support of very many of the old-time leaders of the party. As a rule, our meetings have been so largely attended that even our opponents here had to admit our strength and the high character and disinterested motives of our supporters.

"There has been so much immigration into Missouri during the last four years, and the margin between the parties has become so small that no one is justified in claiming that Bryan is sure to carry the State. The truth is, Missouri has become a doubtful State at the best, and the breach in the party, caused by the proceedings at Chicago, has put the supporters of Bryan in the minority."

Mr. Krauthoff said that the West and South were quite as much opposed to McKinleyism as to Bryanism, attributing much of the depression in business to Republican legislation, and in this feeling lay the strength of the third-party movement in those sections.

NEWPORT GETS A BREATH OF AIR.

Great Relief Given by the Fag End of a Cool Wave.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—The fag end of a cool wave reached Newport to-night and brought great relief to cottagers and hotel guests, who have been sweltering since Saturday.

A. Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister, and Paul May, an attaché of the legation, arrived to-day from Bar Harbor for the rest of the season.

Baroness de Conira of Brussels and Mlle. Alice Verlet of the Opéra Comique of Paris arrived to-day at the Ocean House.

Among the other arrivals are:

Julius Osterhout, J. H. B. Keating, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Redfield, Franklin Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Wescott, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson M. Powell, Mrs. John W. Mesury, C. J. Kintner, W. S. P. Coffin, H. B. Henson, Walter J. Brooks, Stuffel, Miss Mahoney, Miss Mansion and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Jones, New-York; F. M. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. O'Neill, Miss P. W. Cutting, W. S. Vincent, R. W. Hatch, R. F. Wiley, and F. A. Hunt, Boston; David Stewart and Miss Patterson Stewart, Baltimore; J. R. McKay, Ashtabula, Ohio; R. A. Van Doorn, Warren, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mitchell, Gatesburg, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo E. Anderson, St. Louis; Mrs. Augusta W. Green, Miss Green, and J. W. Merriam, Chicago; A. Harrison Felton, Jr., Dr. Morris S. McDowell and Dr. E. Hunsicker, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stevens, Saratoga; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Pitcraft, Chester, Penn.; the Rev. F. V. Campbell, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Harry Wagner, Rutherford, N. J.; Mrs. J. M. Penrod, Grand Rapids, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Wolf, Buckeya, and Miss Ida Senuf, Bath, England.

Lispenard Stewart gave the largest dinner company of this evening at his new villa on Bellevue Avenue. There were thirty guests. He also has cards out for Saturday evening.

Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mrs. Elisha D. Morgan, Countess Orlowski, Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Mrs. Francis O. French, Mrs. A. E. Tower, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, and Mrs. Atherton Blight also had cottage entertainments to-day. Mrs. David King had a reception at Kingscote in honor of Miss Gwendolin King.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer returned to her villa from Westchester to-night.

J. Henry Purdy of New-York arrived to visit Edwin D. Morgan.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Frank Bartlett and Miss Bartlett, New-York; E. H. L. Goddard, Providence; A. Le Ghait, and Paul May of the Belgian Legation.

Miss Leary has cards out for a large reception for to-morrow.

David Stewart and Miss Patterson Stewart of Baltimore are guests of the Misses Gibert.

J. E. Eustis, the United States Ambassador to France, arrived to-day to join his family at the New Cliffs Hotel.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown were Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids; Mrs. W. H. Hocke, Dr. and Mrs. N. L. Bates, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. D. Stevens, Savannah; Mrs. J. Barrett, Stuart Baird, Boston; S. M. Hearon, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Freeman, Philadelphia; E. L. Raymond, McClellan Raymond, East Orange; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew S. Nickerson, Salem, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Welch, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Why the Drummond Castle Was Lost.

From The London Speaker.

The judgment of the wreck inquiry court on the loss of the Drummond Castle was that the vessel was in a good and seaworthy condition, and quite fit for the service in which she was engaged at the time of the catastrophe, but that she was not navigated on the night of her loss with proper seamanlike care. The chief errors of the Captain were his neglect to use the lead with sufficient frequency when in the neighborhood of a dangerous coast, the great rate of speed he maintained in thick weather, and his failure to make sufficient allowance for the easterly current prevailing in that part of the Atlantic. All these circumstances were set forth immediately after the disaster occured, and there can be no doubt that they represent accurately the causes of one of the most deplorable catastrophes in the history of the mercantile marine.

Whims in House Renting.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"People have funny ideas about renting houses," remarked a real estate agent. "Especially is this true of women. Some demand a southern exposure, others are opposed to houses facing the south. On streets that run north and south the same preferences are expressed. As a matter of fact, it is much more difficult to rent houses on the west side of the street. For some reason which has never been explained to my satisfaction, the dust and dirt seem to be carried over there, while the east side is clean. Snow, also, seems to drift over to the west side of a street. Consequently we always have difficulty in renting houses with an eastern exposure."

Iowa's Democratic Ticket.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Aug. 12.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket by acclamation: L. H. Karr, Osceola, Secretary of State; C. W. Davis, Louisa County, Auditor; W. D. Boies, Sheldon, Attorney General; John Reugnitz, Treasurer; Amos Steckel, Bloomfield, Railroad Commissioner.

SETTLING THE TARIFF.

A Plea that Too Much Attention Has Been Given to It.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There are to-day 25,000,000 men, women and children occupied for gain, doing the work of this country in order to support our population of 72,000,000 persons. 000 per cent. of that number comes to 2,300 men, women, and children. Five per cent comes to 1,250,000. When that number is idle the whole world hears the complaint. That number is probably idle to-day in consequence of the attempt to debase and discredit the unit of value of this country. Until that fear ensued, there had been continuous progress from the resumption of specie payment, Jan. 1, 1879, down to the panic year of 1893, with one short period of depression at about the middle of the term.

Are the people of this country incapable of exercising their common sense, coming together in a union of right-minded men, be they Democratic or Republican, and settling this question for all time to come as to what the standard or unit of value of this Nation shall be? No faction can forbid such a union. It is bound to come in the nature of the case.

Now, in regard to the revenue system which excites animosity, partisan feeling, alternate hope and fear. What does it all mean, and what is it all about? When the war taxes of this country were at the highest point, immediately after the end of the civil war, they came very nearly to $16 per head. Everything was taxed, but everybody was ready to pay taxes. The progress of the country went on steadily. The two armies, dissolving into their units, went to work. Year by year the taxes were reduced. They were not judiciously reduced. If they had been, we should have been free from many of our troubles. If the recommendations of the Republican Tariff Commission of 1882 had been followed we should have been free to-day of any serious controversy. When this cause of contention is weighed it becomes almost absurd. I will repeat some figures which I have given elsewhere.

Bearing in mind that we have in the past borne cheerfully and easily a National tax of nearly $16 per head, which fell almost wholly upon the Northern section of the country, does it not appear rather absurd that we should be disputing now about a tax of $5 per head? The annual expenditures of the people of this country for liquors and tobacco only, come to more than $15 per head. The cost of our National Government is only $5. I am not yet satisfied that the people have not head room, but it does not alter the rule. It sustains it. The entire cost of the Government of the United States for civil and judicial expenses, army, navy, rivers and harbors, public buildings and every other item of cost, except interest and pensions, has averaged for sixteen years, 1870 to 1885, inclusive, only $2.93 per head, varying from a minimum of $2.24 to a maximum of $3.02. Ten cents of that expenditure went for purposes that will never occur again. A single mechanic earning $2.50 a day contributes one day's work to the support of the United States Government, by which he is protected. If he has a wife, and two children counting as one adult, he contributed three days' work.

The interest and pensions in 1893 came to $3.61 per head. In 1895 the pensions and interest came to $2.47 per head on average for the whole period being. If the pensions are justly, rightly, fairly granted, who grudges one, two or three days' work to the payment of pensions and interest? Who would not do so when the burden is lifted by death?

Five dollars a head is the cost to sustaining the Government of the United States in all its departments, and I am trending to diminish per capita, and not increase. During this whole period the revenue from liquors and tobacco may have been $2.50 a head, and has suffered to cover the cost of Government. Sugar for eleven years yielded 90 cents a head. Tea and coffee, at a small rate, would have no affect, consumption formerly, could yield 60 cents a head. One dollar and a half could be had from sugar, tea, and coffee, which, added to the $2.50 from whisky and tobacco, would make a revenue of $4 per head. Within ten years the whole expenditure of the Government, including pensions, has been met by an annual revenue averaging $2 per head, omitting liquors and tobacco, less than $3 per year per head of the whole community. The number of persons who are occupied in any art of which a product of like kind could under any circumstances be imported from a foreign country, do not exceed 10 in each 100. Ninety in each 100 live and work where they are because it is their choice to live there, and their work must be done in that community. There can be no tariff on imports, either to aid or affect their earnings. The effect of tariff legislation has, in the judgment of the writer, been grossly exaggerated by those who claim a benefit and by those who allege an injury. How to collect a revenue at $2.50 a head from foreign imports so that all the taxes the people pay the Government shall be received. A very large part of the duties on imports, which, as I have shown, come only $2.50 a head, can be so adjusted that all the taxes the people pay on the ported goods and on those the products and home of labor will be levied. The adjustment will be taken up by sensible men. A tariff could be so made as to satisfy every reasonable claim on the part of any protected industry which has been built up under protection and is afraid of change, for fear of being let down too quickly. Are the people of this country incapable of bringing about a union of those who have been Democrats and Republicans who would take this business question out of politics, adjust it, and give a rest from the foolish discussion of the protection or free-trade doctrinaires on either side? It is that union party to come? Is it impossible? When that peace is achieved the silver craze will be stamped out and the question will be taken out of politics, when the banking question will at the same time be adjusted on the principles of common sense and common safety.

The masses of the people of this country 90 per cent. of all who are actually gainfully employed want a good dollar, and must have it. The capitalists, large land owners and the like, can run the risk of a debasement of the unit of value. A large part, especially of those owners can make an excess of profits and such changes. When it com

THE LAND BILL STANDS

COMMONS REFUSES TO AMEND THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

The Measure Is Sent Back to the House of Lords for Concurrence—Gerald Balfour Makes a Blunder and Is Ridiculed by the House—Few Divisions Are Found to be Necessary—The Gladstonian Position Defined in a Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Irish Land bill was presented in the House of Commons to-day for concurrence in the amendments to the measure made in the House of Lords, a number of which amendments were adopted by the Lords, despite the opposition of the Government.

Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, the original introducer of the bill, opened the debate on the amendments. He intimated that the Government in the House of Commons would acquiesce in some of the amendments, and would reject others, which he specified. The House of Lords, he added, materially had altered the measures, mostly to the disadvantage of the tenants. He hoped the upper house would accept whatever decision the House of Commons reached. If the Government was compelled to abandon the bill, it would be a calamity to Ireland.

Mr. Balfour dwelt upon the improved relations existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and urged Parliament to seize a chance that had not occurred in years of welding kindlier feelings.

The first amendment, which was reamended on motion of Mr. Timothy Healy, was accepted by the House.

Gerald Balfour then moved to reamend the second amendment. The motion was discussed and agreed to, but just then Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House, entered and explained that Gerald Balfour's motion was an error. After much ironical criticism, the motion was reconsidered and defeated. This amendment will come up for further consideration in the House of Lords.

The House thereafter supported the Government in accepting or rejecting the several amendments, usually with no division being taken. In the few divisions that were taken the Government had large majorities.

Arthur Smith Barry, Edward H. Carson, and Col. Saunderson, all Conservatives, led the landlord opposition to the bill.

When all the amendments had been considered a small committee was appointed to formulate the reasons of the House in not agreeing with the peers. These reasons were submitted to the House of Lords, which postponed consideration until Friday.

After getting through with the Irish Land bill, the House of Commons proceeded to the transaction of other business. James C. Monk, (Liberal-Unionist,) member for Gloucester, urged that Great Britain should annex Crete, and thus put an end to the unfortunate condition of affairs existing in that Island.

George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that there was nothing to indicate that Crete or Greece or any of the other powers was in favor of the annexation of the Island by Great Britain. The Government, he added, was trying to keep the balance between the parties concerned in the struggle, and hoped it might yet be arranged.

Sir Henry Fowler, President of the Local Government Board in Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet and Secretary of State for India in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, denounced the Government for being, as he said, nominally neutral toward Turkey, but actually in sympathy with that country.

Arthur Balfour repudiated the charge. He said that the Turkish question was inextricably bound up in European politics. No power could possibly rush in and try alone to settle it. Hasty steps would have infinitely more terrible consequences than the events in Crete.

NO CONCESSIONS TO CRETE.

Turkey Insists on the Halepa Convention—Greece Is Defiant.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—The Government of Turkey has rejected the demands of the Cretans and has definitely refused to make any concessions whatever to the people of the Island of Crete beyond those extended to them by the Halepa Convention.

A state of anarchy prevails throughout the Island, and the insurrection of the Christian inhabitants is being renewed.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Athens to The Central News says that the powers recently again urged Greece to accept more thorough measures to prevent the departure of volunteers for Crete and the shipment of munitions of war to the insurgents in the Island. The Greek Government replied that the popular excitement precludes it from doing more in the direction indicated by the powers than it is doing now.

Venezuela Opposes Fiat Money.

PANAMA, Aug. 5.—The Venezuelan Congress has added to the Constitution of that republic the following article:

"Article 139.—Neither the legislative nor the executive power, nor any authority in the republic, may in any case or for any motive issue paper currency or declare bank bills or any value represented in paper as legal tender. Neither can any authority order the coining of silver or nickel without having been authorized by Congress according to the established laws."

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The Exchange Telegraph Company asserts that the Government is about to release John Daly, the dynamiter, who is confined in Portland Prison under a sentence of life imprisonment.

—The Canadian artillerymen paid a visit to Windsor Castle yesterday, and, by special permission of the Queen, were shown through the state and private apartments of the castle.

—Mollah Reza, who assassinated Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah of Persia, May 1, by shooting, was hanged for his crime at Teheran yesterday.

—The Sultan of Turkey has bestowed upon Miss Clara Barton the order of Nichan-i-Cherakut of the second class.

CINDERBOX SPRY AT 103 YEARS.

He Is Considering the Propriety of Learning the Wheel.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 12.—Charles Cinderbox of Newton, Sussex County, is visiting friends in Phillipsburg. He is 103 years of age, and is remarkably bright and active.

The old man is 5 feet in height, carries a cane, and has no difficulty in getting about. He thinks the bicycle is one of the best means of getting about, and says he is considering the advisability of trying the ride one. He does not wear glasses, and can distinguish objects at a long distance.

He was born at Little Falls, this State, was twice married, and he looks as though he might live for several years.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Report.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has forwarded its report for the quarter ending June 30, 1896, to the Railroad Commission. This report shows gross earnings from operation for the quarter of $1,160,790.18, an increase of $76,707.08 over the same quarter of 1895; operating expenses, $591,282.79, a decrease of $144,915.02; net earnings, $569,507.34, an increase of $219,626.10. The income from other sources than operation was $66,000.43, an increase of $6,156.67. The fixed charges and taxes were $501,026.95, a decrease of $38,836.35. The surplus for the quarter is $134,480.82, against a deficit for the same quarter of 1895 of $131,129.88. The operating cost was 50.9 per cent. of the earnings, excluding taxes, or 57 per cent. including taxes, as against 67.8 per cent. and 74.4 per cent. respectively for the same quarter of 1895.

The filing of this quarterly report completes the statement for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1896, and the general balance sheet of that date shows a deficiency of $298,013.65, against $547,986.10 on June 30, 1895.

An Alleged Mad Dog Killed.

An alleged mad dog was shot and killed at the entrance in this city to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Bishop of the Oak Street Station. The dog had trotted over the north roadway of the bridge in the wake of a baker's wagon and when he reached the gate his tongue was hanging out and he was almost unable to stand. It took four bullets to kill the dog.

MEXICAN DOLLARS OBJECT LESSON.

R. & H. Simon Gave Their Employes Two for Each Dollar Due.

R. & H. Simon, the largest silk manufacturing firm in Union Hill, N. J., gave its employes an object lesson in silver on Tuesday night, when it paid them their wages. As each man or woman went to the pay table in the cashier's office he or she was paid in Mexican silver dollars, receiving two Mexican dollars for each American dollar earned. With the money each employe received a circular, printed in English and German, of which the following is a copy:

UNION HILL, Aug. 11, 1896.

To Our Employes:

In order to illustrate to you more clearly the meaning of free coinage of silver and the disadvantage of the same to the working class, we use in our pay-roll to-day Mexican silver dollars.

We put these dollars in your envelopes as 50 cents only, as that is all they will pass for, not being exchangeable for gold dollars as our silver dollar is at present.

Should we have free coinage of silver our silver dollar will at once depreciate in value, and buy less than this Mexican dollar, as it contains less silver, and could not then be exchanged for a gold dollar, yet by law you would have to take it for a dollar.

If you have any trouble in passing these Mexican dollars, we will take all of them off your hands at 50 cents each. R. & H. SIMON.

None of the tradesmen of Union Hill, as the Messrs. Simon anticipated, would receive these Mexican dollars at any price, and the employes took them back yesterday, receiving American dollars for them. The firm had, however, accomplished its purpose. It had shown its workmen that a dollar that is worth only 50 cents is not worth having, much less worth working for.

In talking of the matter yesterday, Charles W. Muller, the head bookkeeper of the firm made the following statement:

"This firm," said he, "does a large business. It will be practically ruined if the free coinage of silver should become a fact, and we intend to do all we can to prevent it.

"We used the Mexican silver dollars to show our employes that these coins are worth only 50 cents each, and that we use them, paying $2 for $1, without loss, and that they cannot buy $1 worth with two of these dollars, though each coin purports to be a dollar, and is called a dollar in the country in which it is minted.

"We have made our employes understand that their interests and ours in this matter are identical, though we are the employers and they are the workmen.

"We will keep up the agitation until the day of election. In fact, the course we took in paying our employes $2 for $1 has already started a currency discussion in the town that cannot but have a good effect.

"The people 'caught on' very suddenly. I talked with several storekeepers to-day, and they all said they did not want money of that sort. I guess they may be trusted to vote for a dollar that is worth a dollar, and not a dollar that is a drug at 50 cents."

MAJOR ROBINSON RETIRED.

Prevented the Assassination of Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Major George Foster Robinson, Paymaster, was placed on the retired list of the army to-day, having reached the statutory age limit of sixty-four years.

While a messenger in the War Department in 1865, after serving as a private in a Maine volunteer regiment, he was detailed as nurse to Secretary Seward, who had been thrown from a carriage, and the night President Lincoln was shot Robinson saved the Secretary of State from the hand of the attempted assassin, Paine, for which he was awarded a gold medal for meritorious services. President Johnson appointed Major Robinson to the pay corps, and since that time he has been stationed chiefly at Western posts.

President Cleveland will fill the vacancy caused through Major Robinson's retirement by an appointment, in all probability, from civil life.

The Japanese and Formosa.

From The London Times.

An appendix to the latest report of the British Consul at Amoy refers to the effect on the tea trade of that port of the Japanese annexation of Formosa. The tea known in the trade as Oolongs is exported from Amoy, and was at one time grown in the district of which it is the outlet, and more recently in Formosa. The Amoy tea districts, which are described as among the dullest in the world, have been thrown out of cultivation by the likin, or transit tax, and by the excessive export duty, but Amoy still contained the port for the same class of tea grown in Formosa. Under Chinese rule Formosan tea paid $2.85 per picul (133 1-3 pounds) export duty; Japan has abolished the likin and has reduced the export duty to $1.10 per picul. Amoy tea, even if it were once more produced in large quantities, could not compete against such a decrease of duty as this, especially when it is remembered that it also pays a likin of $3—in all $6.85 per picul, against the Japanese duty of $1.10, a difference of over 4 cents per pound. With enlightened methods of cultivation, and especially of taxation, Amoy tea could hold its own, but this reform is unlikely to be made. Meanwhile, it is of great importance for the port of Amoy, if it cannot export tea of its own, to retain that of the Formosan tea. The loss of the Formosa tea business to Amoy would be a very serious blow to the prosperity of the port, would seriously affect the customs revenue in the matter of tonnage dues, would throw out of employment many hundreds of laborers, and, by reducing the circulation of money in the city by some millions of dollars, materially affect the already rapidly declining prosperity. It is impossible to overestimate the value in indirect ways which the Formosan tea trade is to Amoy, and all interested in the welfare of our port, officials and merchants alike, should do their utmost to retain it." The advantages of Amoy are proximity to Formosa and excellent harbor facilities, while Formosa itself has no harbors where large steamers can load safely throughout the year.

Dr. Everett for Governor.

From The Boston Journal.

There is now a good deal of talk of ex-Congressman William Everett as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Saturday his name was heard several times, and it was said that he would accept if sufficiently urged. Those who believe Mr. George Fred Williams has an absolute mortgage on the nomination seem to think Dr. Everett would be as good a man to chase Williams up and down the State as anybody else, and in some respects that he would be without a peer. He has his idiosyncrasies, to be sure, and his crochets, but for all that he is one of the most picturesque, incisive, and energetic public men in the State to-day. He is sufficiently well known to insure him a hearing, and those who saw and heard him once would want to hear him again. There isn't any doubt that he could hold his own with Mr. Williams on the stump, and he would surely add a feature of wit and humor to the campaign, of which it stands sadly in need to-day.

Increased Savings.

From The Boston Transcript.

Politics and financial heresies have little effect on the prudent habits of the industrial classes of Boston, judging by the gratifying reports that come to us from the savings banks. All the principal ones make as good an showing as they have at any time in their history. There has been since the last returns made to the Savings Banks Commissioners an increase of deposits proportionate to the increase in population, and as the withdrawals have been no greater than usual there has actually been a steady and gratifying increase in the savings of the people.

Searching for Missing Men.

The work of searching for bodies was continued yesterday at the Welsh Building, at 461 to 469 Greenwich Street, which was burned on Tuesday. The missing men are Eugene Miller, Adam Stickel and a man named Gans. A great amount of material was turned over, but the only personal articles found were a silver watch and chain, George Kerke of 129 West Thirty-second Street, W. Greenwood of 440 Greenwich Street, and Thomas Sharkey, who were injured at the fire were reported at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday to be in about the same condition as when taken there.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—12:10 A. M.—1,708 Amsterdam Avenue; awning; damage, $50.

—3 P. M.—272 St. Nicholas Avenue; flat; James Cavanagh; damage, $10.

—7 P. M.—806 East Sixty-ninth Street; David Erwin's drug store; damage, $10.

—7:15 P. M.—178 Amsterdam Avenue; occupant unknown; damage, $5.

—7:30 P. M.—136 West Sixty-second Street; occupant unknown; damage, $15.

During warm weather, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with Pond's Extract and water. It revives, invigorates, and freshens the skin or person. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Patrick C. Keely.

Patrick C. Keely, who designed and built over 600 churches in this country and Europe, died at his home, 257 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He had not been well for several years, and the intense heat exhausted him so that death resulted. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, Aug. 9, 1816, and was eighty years old at the time of his death. He studied architecture under his father in his native town, and, when about twenty-five years old, came to this country and settled in Brooklyn.

He was the designer and the builder of St. James's Procathedral on Jay Street, Brooklyn; the Roman Catholic cathedrals in this State, except the cathedral in this city; the Jesuits' Church, on Sixteenth Street, this city; the Roman Catholic cathedrals at Chicago, Ill., and Providence, R. I.; the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston; St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford; the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Brooklyn, and hundreds of other church edifices.

He was the second man to receive the gold medal that is annually awarded by the University of Notre Dame to prominent Catholics in this country. He was a friend of the late Cardinal McCloskey, the late Bishop Loughlin, Cardinal Gibbons, and Archbishop Corrigan. He leaves two sons and five daughters. The funeral will be held this morning in St. John's Chapel, on Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. J. H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the Diocese, will officiate at the requiem mass. The burial will be in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

James Olwell.

James Olwell, a well-known wholesale grocer of this city, died at his home, 43 West Sixteenth Street, Tuesday evening of heat prostration. Mr. Olwell was born in Cavan, Ireland, in 1807, and came to this country in 1825.

He entered the wholesale grocery business in 1828, and remained actively interested in that line of trade until the day of his death. He was the oldest incorporator of the Irish Emigrant Society, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He was also the oldest member of St. Francis Xavier's Parish.

Mr. Olwell leaves three daughters—Mrs. Joseph F. Carrigan, Mrs. John J. O'Neil, and Miss Olwell.

The funeral services will probably be held on Saturday, and the burial will be in the family plot in Calvary Cemetery.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Cole.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Cole, seventy-eight years old, died Tuesday night at the residence of her son, William M. Cole, 50 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, from the effects of the heat. She was apparently in good health until a few days ago.

Mrs. Cole was a member of a very old New-York family. On her father's side the first of the name appears in the Directory of New-York City for 1682. Her great-uncle was "Tom Quick, the Indian Killer," whose deeds of vengeance in colonial times are still the subject of vehement acceptance at the firesides in the Shawangunk and Catskill Mountains, and along the borders of the Delaware and Mongaup. Her maternal grandfather took part in the French and Indian war, and was a pensioner of the American Revolution.

Henry Kingsland Schuyler.

Henry Kingsland Schuyler of Kearny, N. J., died on Monday night from the effects of the heat. He was sixty-five years of age, a descendant of Myndert Schuyler, and resided on the Schuyler estate. The original homestead was situated on the banks of the Passaic, but during the Revolution it was destroyed by fire.

The father of Mr. Schuyler built another homestead between the Hackensack Meadows and the Passaic River, which was burned in 1876. It was rebuilt, and in it Mr. Schuyler died. His family originally owned the entire tract of land between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. There were copper mines on the tract which were discovered by slaves of the family. Fortunately for them he was offered his liberty, but declined it. Mr. Schuyler leaves a wife and three sons.

Col. Thomas J. Dempsey.

Col. Thomas J. Dempsey died at his home, 163 President Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He was seventy years old, was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1847. During the war he joined the Sixty-ninth Regiment and became its Lieutenant Colonel, serving in that capacity until 1877, when he resigned. He was a member of Frank Head Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the veteran association of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from St. Stephen's Church, on Hicks Street.

George T. Green.

George T. Green, for nearly thirty years a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, died at Englewood, N. J., late Tuesday evening of consumption. Mr. Green had been ill for several years. When in active business he was a well-known and popular figure in the Exchange. He was associated with the firm of Spencer Trask & Co. for many years. Mr. Green became a member of the Stock Exchange Nov. 25, 1867.

His funeral services will be held at his home Friday afternoon. He will be buried in Lowell, Mass.

J. Foster Ober.

J. Foster Ober of West Newton, Mass., a prominent Boston architect, died suddenly yesterday at his residence. He was fifty-five years of age. He was a graduate, of Brown University, was educated in Boston for his professional career, and visited Europe after completing his studies here. He made plans for many public and private buildings in Boston and vicinity.

Daniel Butters.

Daniel Butters, one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, died yesterday of stomach troubles, aggravated by the extreme heat of the past week.

Thanks to Sir Philip Currie.

From The London Times.

The State Department at Washington has forwarded a letter from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions addressed to her Majesty's Ambassador in Constantinople, in which the board expresses its sincere gratitude to his Excellency for the efforts put forth at many times and in different ways on behalf of the American missionaries resident in Turkey. At no time, it is said, has American missionary enterprise in Turkey been exposed to greater perils, and at no time have the exertions of the representatives of her Majesty the Queen of England been more promptly or more effectually placed at the service of American citizens on that country. After a warm tribute of gratitude to Sir Philip Currie's promptness, address, and energy in defense of the missions, the letter ends thus: "In the firm re-establishment of our missionary work in all parts of the Turkish Empire, which we confidently anticipate, and the great extension of the benefit of that work which we trust the coming years may realize, we and our successors here and the millions of those who love and support the work will find a noble and conspicuous proof of the friendship which binds two great nations together, and which has had such happy expression in this distinguished service on your part."

Powers's Franklin and Clay.

New-Orleans Letter to The American Architect.

Both the Franklin and the Clay Statues in New-Orleans were modeled by Hiram Powers, and it is asserted that the former was an important factor in the life of that famous sculptor. In 1843 Powers was having a struggle for existence, and New-Orleans considered itself one of the art centres of the New World. Becoming interested in the new sculptor, some of the citizens organized a club for his relief, raised about $12,000, and sent it to him in Rome as payment in advance for a statue to be made of any subject he might select. It was not until 1849 that the memory of this agreement with Powers was revived. Then Powers executed this statue of Franklin and shipped it to New-Orleans. It arrived in troublous times and was mislaid in the Custom House. When discovered it was advertised for sale, and was rescued by a public-spirited journalist. Meanwhile the pedestal had been lost at sea, occasioning another delay, and so it was not until 1873 that the statue was placed in position. Powers once executed a statue of Washington which the State of Louisiana purchased after the sculptor had acquired fame. It was among the spoils of war sent to Washington by Gen. Butler, and when Congress returned it to Louisiana it had the misfortune to be destroyed by fire.

BABCOCK SEES A VICTORY

PREDICTS A BIG REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

Says Illinois and Indiana Will Give More than the Usual Majority for McKinley—Thinks the Northwest Will Give Little Support to the Cause of Free Silver—Ex-Gov. Peck Doubtful of the Result in Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Representative J. W. Babcock, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, returned this morning from his home in Wisconsin, where he has been recuperating for three weeks. He comes back in the best of spirits, and brings advices that utterly repudiate the statements of his friends in the Democratic Committee.

"I find affairs in the West, where I have been, in the best possible shape," said Mr. Babcock, "and from every side comes the word indicating a sure Republican victory at the polls. The other day ex-Gov. Peck of Wisconsin went down to Chicago and assured Mr. Bryan that he would carry our State by a handsome majority. The Republicans carried Wisconsin two years ago by 60,000 majority, and this year we will swell that majority to 100,000. There is no State in the Union, unless it be Pennsylvania, that is more certainly and handsomely Republican than Wisconsin. Milwaukee County alone promises a majority of 15,000, something that has been hitherto unknown. Only the other day I had a talk with National Committeeman Payne, who is one of the best politicians in the country, a man whose judgment is unerring, and he corroborates what I have said.

"In Chicago we had a conference with Chairman Harna of the National Committee, and I can say that that gentleman is perfectly satisfied with the way things are going, and the outlook for the party. There has been a change in the sentiment of the Western States. One of our most careful men has just completed a tour of Indiana, where the free-silver idea is said to be rampant, and where it has been claimed that the Republicans were going over to the Bryan standard by the thousands. He reports that the desertions from the Republican ranks will not average more than 3 per cent., while as an offset to this, many Democrats are daily declaring their intention of supporting the sound-money platform upon which Major McKinley stands. I am quite confident that the McKinley ticket will win in Indiana.

"Similar reports were made to us from Illinois. In that State, early in the struggle, there was a good deal of talk of Republicans coming out for free silver, but at the same time they were demanding literature and information on the troublesome question. We supplied it to them, and the effect of that information is apparent. The people are not yet ready to upset our monetary system, unsettle values, and bring untold troubles upon themselves for the sake of supporting a platform that is not founded upon a principle so much as it is on a mere sentiment. The reaction has set in in that State, and what is true there may be said of other sections of the country. We have no fear of the outcome in Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas.

"The Republican Committee was able to get into the field early, and we had our literature ready, the plates prepared on which to print the form of matter that has been sent abroad. The Democratic Committee did not do this. It could not do so, from the very nature of things, for not until after the convention met did it know what its platform would contain and what kind of matter it would be called upon to provide. Even now the members of the committee are vexed to know how to divide the various sorts of documents they have, being compelled, as they are, to send sound-money documents to one section of the country, free silver to another, income-tax literature to some States, and glittering generalities elsewhere. We know where we stand, and our ammunition, long since prepared, has been sent to every section, and is now producing that great good which we so confidently expected.

"Vice Chairman Apsley and Representative McCall of Massachusetts left this evening for their trip through the West. They will be gone five or six weeks, and will visit the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Colorado, California, Oregon, and Washington.

"When asked who would succeed Mr. Vilas as Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Babcock said: "Ex-Senator Spooner, without doubt. There will be little or no opposition to him, and my information is that ex-Senator Sawyer will not be a candidate."

SOUND-MONEY MEN CONFER.

Preparing for State Convention—Another Meeting Next Week.

There was an informal conference at Edward M. Shepard's office, 111 Broadway, yesterday, among members of the Democratic Party Reform Organization for the discussion of convention plans.

It had been called because of the visit of Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, who represented the party at the sound-money conference at Indianapolis last week.

Charles S. Fairchild, Francis M. Scott, Wallace Macfarlane, Robert Grier Monroe, Lawrence E. Sexton, and R. A. Widenmann, Chairman of the State Committee, were present, besides Gen. Tracey and Mr. Shepard.

Gen. Tracey reported that he had found much encouragement for a third ticket throughout the State. Delegates to the Indianapolis conference, he said, were most enthusiastic, those from Alabama and Louisiana having expressed themselves confidently that a third ticket would carry those States.

The questions discussed yesterday related to the date for the State Convention and the advisability of naming a ticket for State officers. It was agreed that the convention should be held only a few days before Sept. 2, the date set for the National Convention, to which the State Convention will send delegates.

In other respects, there was such divergence of opinion that Chairman Widenmann was asked to submit them to the State Committee. He said that he would call a meeting of the committee for Tuesday evening. It probably will be held in the assembly room at the Reform Club, since the party headquarters, at 52 William Street, are convenient only for day use.

The committee will not only issue a call for the convention, but it will decide the question of a separate State ticket.

WEST VIRGINIA IN REVOLT.

A Convention Called at Wheeling by Sound-Money Democrats.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 12.—Seventy-five Democrats, representing nearly every county in the State, met here to-day and formally bolted the National Democratic platform.

Col. Robert H. Browse of Grape Island presided. While they bolt the platform, they also denounce McKinley and protection in equally strong terms.

An Executive Committee of three from each Congressional district was appointed, and Wheeling was selected as the place for holding a convention Aug. 29 to elect delegates to the Indianapolis sound-money conference.

WILL NOT WORK FOR SILVER.

Two Members of Louisiana Democratic Committee to Resign.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—It is stated this afternoon that at to-morrow's meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee two prominent members of the committee will resign—Ernest B. Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the committee, and Noel C. Harrison Parker, Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

Both are sound-money men. They give as their reason for resigning that, as the silver sentiment governs the party in Louisiana, it is better for them to let the management of the campaign go into the hands of men who favor cheap money and repudiation.

FORMER MONETARY EXPERIMENTS.

Historical Financing That Created Ruin, as Free Silver Would.

Some of our writers have treated the present free-coinage movement as a new experiment, as one never before tried. These writers present most effectively the dangerous character of such a movement, but it may be well to point out in further support of their arguments the fact that there have been many similar experiments tried, and that the results which followed have always been disastrous.

The wise man will profit by the experience of others, but the fool insists upon trying a thing for himself—even though the principle involved may have been tried and found wanting many times before. Our voters will not be fools in November. They have ample facilities for knowing better, yet it may be interesting to them to recall some of the financial experiments of past history.

We can begin with the history of France, when her finances were under the direction of the notorious John Law. Upon the death of Louis XIV. and the accession of the Duke of Orleans as Regent, France was in a bad way financially. Law assured the Regent that the prosperity of a nation depended entirely upon the size of its circulating medium, and that by largely increasing this France would surely be enriched.

A private bank, started by Law, succeeded so well that the Government established the Royal Bank, with Law as its Director General. Then began that wild career which, after a period of Elysian prosperity, plunged France into the blackest ruin. Yet the method pursued seemed not only quite legitimate, but eminently practical, until the people recognized, when it was too late, the deadly net which had ensnared them.

The open credit of France being weak, Law required some tangible basis for the money he proposed to issue, and he took landed property for this basis. "Bills issued on land," he said, "are, in effect, coined land."

This argument is as logical as that of the present-day free silverites; the inherent nature of land value making it indeed superior to that of the precious metals.

This, as a beginning, Law struck off and issued ten millions of pounds sterling. They were made a legal tender, and were, nominally, redeemable in coin, according to historical records. "A great wave of prosperity seemed to rush over France. Everybody seemed to be getting richer, nobody poorer." The money being eagerly sought after, the bank continued its issue until the aggregate had reached 3,071,000,000f.

Now, there never had been that much land pledged to the Government. The bank had evidently gone beyond itself, but the Government was responsible for all the money issued—so what had the people to fear? Yet, when the condition of affairs became known the people did begin to fear, and would no longer accept the new money at its par value. They could see that while the money was based on intrinsic value the amount issued was far in excess of the intrinsic value, and asked what was to make good the deficit. Not the credit of the Government, because such credit as France had enjoyed before was destroyed in the very act of assuming these unlimited obligations without recompense or security.

The analogy between this condition and that proposed by the free-silver party is complete. They, too, propose to issue money on the basis of intrinsic value, and they, too, deliberately propose to issue money to about twice the amount of the said intrinsic value.

But let us follow the history of unhappy France. It is almost needless to add that the national fabric collapsed more quickly than it had been reared. Distrust was followed by panic, and then in a short time black ruin had spread across the land. Colossal fortunes were swept away, and even the poorer people were deprived of their hard-earned savings and left penniless. In their impotent rage they sought the lives of Law and the Regent—the unwitting perpetrators of the crime.

But here is another analogy between Law and our present-day free silverites. Many of the latter are doubtless sincere in their convictions, though deficient in their arguments. So was Law. As financial Director General he reaped an enormous fortune, which he invested right in France. If he had not had confidence in the stability of his own scheme he would have invested his money in some other country where he could have enjoyed it afterward. Instead of that, when the bubble burst, his own fortune was swept away, and he died a pauper in Venice a few years later.

This experience should be sufficient for intelligent people, but there have been other such cases. We have seen the Rhode Island Paper Bank of 1786, the Michigan wild-cat banks of 1837-40, and the experiences of Alabama and of Mississippi, besides the "straw-money" experiments of other nations than France, all of which were for the issue of money in excess of intrinsic basis or national responsibility.

Indeed, with the Law lesson scarcely forgotten, France, under the stress of hard times, allowed herself to be misled a second time by the same fallacy three-quarters of a century later. The decline in value of the Government's "unlimited tender" assignats, and the bread riots which followed in Paris, are matters of history.

Even in our own day, when men should certainly know better, we have the example of the Argentine Republic, which tried to get rich with a fictitious currency, and was overwhelmed with bankruptcy in the attempt.

If we forget our better judgment in November such will also be our fate. Under similar conditions similar results will follow, and history will surely repeat itself in spite of the irrelevant clamor of some demagogues for "a money as good as our fathers."

The money of our fathers in its day was based upon a valuation of 100 cents for a dollar. Since then ratios have changed, but the people who use such expressions to-day do not ask for the reasonable privilege of calling 100 cents' worth of silver a dollar. Such a money is now, for our convenient in many respects, yet it would be entirely legitimate.

But to call 53 cents' worth of silver a dollar is as much an anomaly as to so call 52, or 51, or 50, or 49, or 48, or, indeed, to ultimately call 1 cent's worth of silver a dollar.

M. HOFHEIMER.

Exhibition of Knapsacks.

From The London Chronicle.

By permission of several foreign Governments, the French, German, Austrian, and Japanese among others, their latest patterns of knapsacks and cooking utensils carried by the soldier have been shown to those interested at the Royal United Service Institution. Major General Lord Methuen allowed some guardsmen to wear the various articles.

The general opinion appeared to be that none of the valises is any improvement on our own pattern, though that is capable of modification with advantage, and this most of them are far too cumbrous, and drag too much on the chest of the soldier, while they constrict his breathing power.

The truth is, no British soldier will ever again carry his valise into a regular fight, and all that he wants for a day or two when away from battalion and brigade transport he can carry without a knapsack.

There were also on view several patterns of foreign army boots, not one of which is comparable with our own "ammunition boots," though these might well be made in half sizes, instead of full sizes. The soft Russian boot was not on view, but an English inventor had a boot the leg part of which is flexible at the back, and is not likely to chafe.

Overcultivation Loses.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The only full crop of fruit to be found on the Umpqua River this season, so a resident of that section says, is on the orchard of Mr. E. Weaver, whose place is just below Myrtle Creek. For some reason he neglected to prune or cultivate his orchard for two years, and now he has a fine crop of fruit, while his neighbors, who pruned and cultivated, have no fruit at all. Another somewhat similar case is reported from near Eola, Polk County. J. W. West, a Clatsop County dairyman, has a fruit ranch near Eola, and, through some misunderstanding in regard to boundaries, when setting out his orchard he got one row of silver prune trees on another man's land. When the boundary question was settled, he had to move his fence, and left this row of trees outside. These trees have not been cultivated of late, and this year they are heavily loaded with fruit, while Mr. West's orchard, which has been pruned and cultivated, bears no fruit at all. These two cases are giving food for thought to many orchardists, who begin to think that the cultivating and stimulating business can be overdone. If memory serves, M. D. Lownsdale called attention to this matter some time ago. When the trees are too highly cultivated, they blossom too early, and then comes a frost—a nipping frost—and everybody knows the consequences.

For prickly heat, insect bites, chafing, sunburns, &c., nothing is so beneficial as Pond's Extract, diluted with a little water. Insist on having the genuine.—Adv.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Bryan No Friend of the People.

Who are the real friends of the laboring man and the poor? What course should a voter take who desires that this Presidential campaign shall result in good to the "common people"? These are important questions. They appeal to a vast number of persons who will participate in the election next November. As these questions shall be answered in the minds that consider them, so will the election turn out.

One thing is certain—the election of Bryan and a sufficient number of representatives in Congress to carry out his programme would cause an enormous amount of misery and distress in the country, which would fall heaviest on the very people toward whom the sympathies of millions of voters run strong. There is not a shadow of a doubt of this. Even Bryan says his triumph would cause a panic.

In my judgment, another thing is certain: It is that, if McKinley should be elected by a vote that would be regarded as the final decision of the American people on the cheap-money and repudiation proposition, we immediately would enter on a period of prosperity the effect of which would be spread all over the country and upon every class of our people. The return of prosperity waits on a restoration of confidence. Confidence is withheld on account of the agitation for free silver. Settle it at the polls in November that we are an honest people, and not a lot of cheap-money repudiationists, and in an instant there will be a change.

Men who now are holding back from enterprises which would involve work for idle men and good wages for men at present without incomes, would hold back no more after they should know of Bryan's defeat.

Without going out of his own circle of acquaintances, one may hear of things involving expenditures of material and labor that will be entered upon in case sound-money shall triumph in November. On the other hand, there is a thorough conviction in the minds of business men and employers of labor that if Bryan shall be elected the first effect will be to overturn business and throw upon the charity of the world thousands of men and women who now are earning their livings by their daily works.

"Yes," a man said to whom I had talked in this fashion; "I appreciate all that, but don't you think it would be better for the common people to suffer a little but much just now for the sake of getting control of the Government?"

"And pray tell me," I replied, "what they will do with the Government if they shall get hold of it?"

"Make laws for the good of the people."

"Of what sort?"

"All sorts. I tell you, this Government is run for the rich. As Bryan said the other day, it is run for the dollar, and not the man."

From this we passed into a discursive talk about Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, anti-trust laws, income tax, National banks, Government by injunction, and a good many other things.

I finally asked this question: "Don't you think, my friend, that the people of this country are beginning to understand that it is a proper function of a Government to concern itself in the welfare of its individual citizens? Is not it the case that in the last few years there has been a strong tendency in the popular mind in favor of making Government in this country comprise something more than the exercise of the powers of taxation, preservation of order, and National defense? Is not the sentiment growing among the people that a sort of guardianship ought to be established over those classes which include those who somehow seem to lack ability to care for themselves?"

"Yes; I think that is true," the man replied.

"I know it is true," said I. "Hundreds of books have been published in the last three years for the purpose of showing how the various Governments in this country legitimately may concern themselves with the betterment of the conditions of what Bryan calls the 'toiling masses.' The conviction is pretty well established in the minds of thoughtful Americans that we can do a good deal through Governmental authority to better the condition of the poor. If you will let the country quiet down, and if you will terminate this awful suspense in which we are living, caused by the agitation for free silver, you will see this sentiment to which I have referred bear fruit.

"Our social system is the growth of centuries. You propose to jump in and revolutionize it. You propose to begin operations with a panic, and follow along with ultra measures of one kind and another. If you could have autocratic power in this country, you could not make the conditions of this 'common people' what you wish them to be. The process of improvement must be slow. Every step must be considered carefully. Don't get the notion into your heads that the whole thing would be a good deal if the 'people' could get possession of the Government.

"If the Bryan movement should succeed, one effect would be to postpone indefinitely certain Government reforms that surely will take place if we only give the philanthropic spirit of the times opportunity to materialize. Philanthropy and Anarchy do not thrive together. In times of panic and revolution, philanthropy takes a vacation.

"Let the country quiet down, and you will note a strong agitation in favor of certain things you want. The process of improving the condition of the poor will begin. There are in Washington to-day Senators in legislation, but in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Boston, Chicago, and other cities and towns throughout the country. You will see in this country operations such as have taken place in English cities. The City Governments will see that the poor have homes fit for men to live in, and will furnish those homes with everything tending to healthful, comfortable living that modern science can devise. The City Governments will establish proper supervision of intramural railroads and provide cheap, rapid, and comfortable transportation for laboring men and women to and from their places of employment.

"No doubt New-York will provide another thing for which many persons believe there is great need. I think you and I will live to see this city owning a cemetery. Then, when death invades the family of a poor man, the municipality will provide at reasonable rates or free of charge, if necessary, a resting place for the body of the departed one. Think what a comforting institution that would be in a city like this!

"Gas for lighting, cooking, and heating is another thing the cities will provide at cost to the poor. Maybe in

ANOTHER DEATH DAY

Continued from Page 1.

Twenty-seventh Street; died at New-York Hospital.

HUGHES, MARY, twenty-seven, 526 West Forty-fifth Street.

JAKEL, JACOB, twenty-seven, 226 East Third Street; died at Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES, HENRY; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

KEATING, JAMES, fifty, of Jersey City, N. J.; Hudson Street Hospital.

KENNALLEY, ANNIE, 129 East Ninth Street; died at home.

KERNEN, Mrs. JAMES, 427 West Thirty-third Street.

KRUMME, HENRY, sixty, 42 Avenue A; died suddenly at his home.

LAWLOR, JOHN, 351 West Fiftieth Street.

LONG, MICHAEL, sixty-five, of 35 Bayard Street, Gouverneur Hospital.

LUDENBACH, DAVID, twenty-two, of 777 Eighth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

MALONE, BERNARD, forty-seven, car driver, 701 East Ninth Street; died at Bellevue Hospital.

LANG, MAGDALENA, fifty-four, of 225 East Thirty-first Street; at residence.

McCABE, ANNIE, forty-three, of 444 West Thirty-ninth Street; at residence.

McCORMICK, BERNHARD; died in Harlem Hospital. Taken to the Morgue.

McKEE, JOHN, forty-six, died at Harlem Hospital.

McSWEEVER, JOHN, fifty, of 251 Greenwich Street; at residence.

McKENNA, JOHN, fifty, of 51 Greenwich Street; at residence.

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN, infant, 83 King Street.

McNALLY, JOHN, 25 Worth Street; died at home.

MOTHUS, RICHARD; died in Hudson Street Hospital.

MARTIN, JOHN; died at 420 Third Avenue.

MAUZCK, JAMES, thirty-three; died in St. Francis's Hospital.

MEADEZ MICHAEL, of 210 East Twenty-ninth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

MEIK, CHARLEY, eighteen months, of 210 East Ninety-seventh Street; at residence.

MILLER, CARL; died in Bellevue Hospital.

MOORE, MARY, 426 East Eighteenth Street; died at home.

MURPHY, ——, died suddenly at 583 Tenth Avenue.

NEWMAN, MAX, 63 Lewis Street.

NEWMAN, MICHAEL; residence unknown; Gouverneur Hospital.

OBRIEN, JOHN, thirty-five, of Aquawalk, N. Y.; at 2,124 Second Avenue.

O'BRIEN, MARY, sixty, 551 West Forty-fifth Street.

O'BRIEN, PATRICK, fifty-five, no home; at Jerome and Van Cortlandt Avenues.

PARDLE, JOHN; residence unknown; Roosevelt Hospital.

PANESSY, DUNCAN, thirty-five, of 601 West Thirtieth street; at residence.

PAYES, ABELARDO; age unknown, of 85 Macdougal Street; at residence.

PIEGEL, WILLIAM, seventy-five, 65 Avenue B.

POACH, PATRICK, forty-five; died at 295 Third Avenue.

ROLLIN, JOSEPH, fifty; died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

RUSH, OWEN, thirty-one, 10 Dry Dock Street; found dead in bed.

SCHMIDT, JOHN, thirty-six, of 242 Madison Street; at residence.

SCHULTZ, PETER, forty, of 341 Water Street; Harlem Street Hospital.

SHEEHAN, MICHAEL, twenty-five, 222 East Twenty-ninth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

SIMON, FREDERICK, 436 West Thirty-first Street; died at home.

STARRETT, WILLIAM, thirty, of 550 West Forty-first Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

STEINMAN, MARY, 500 East Fifteenth Street.

STINZER, HENRY, Harlem Hospital.

STROGAARD, GUSTAVE, forty-eight, 118 Greenwich Street.

STRONG, W. H., fifty-five, of 1,708 Madison Avenue; died in the Harlem Hospital.

UHLIG, WALBERGER, 133 First Street; died at home.

ULLNER, JACOB, 138 Second Avenue; died at Sixteenth Street and Avenue A.

VAN EVELN, JOHN, forty, driver, 2 Corporation Street; arrested for intoxication on Monday night; died in a cell at the Fifteenth Precinct Station House.

WEIR, KATE, twenty-three, of 331 West Twenty-ninth Street; at residence.

WILLIAMS, STELLE, 35 Bowery.

——, unknown man, about forty; stricken on "Death Pass" in front of the City Hall, and died on his way to the Hudson Street Hospital.

——, unknown man, died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

——, unknown man, but married "O. F. L." Age 40 to 50; 5 feet 6 inches; 155 First Avenue.

——, five cases at New-York Hospital; no names given.

——, unknown man, thirty-five, with dark hair and sandy mustache; died suddenly at Broadway and Murray Street; had on dark coat and vest and striped trousers.

——, unknown woman; supposed to be Margaret Lynch, fifty; at 131 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

——, unknown man; Hudson Street Hospital.

——, unknown man; Fordham Hospital.

——, unknown woman; 103 Essex Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

Police Report of Those Whom Sun and Humidity Laid Low.

The names of those prostrated by the heat yesterday, as reported by the police, are:

ABBOTT, FREDERICK, thirty-three, of First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; at First Avenue and Forty-fourth Street; to Flower Hospital.

AHERN, THOMAS, forty, of 141 Cortlandt Street, prostrated at 59 Thurman Street; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

ANDREA, ASQUALE, of 125 Mulberry Street; prostrated at 158 Baxter Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

BAELL, JOHN J., patrolman, Eldridge Street Police Station; station house; taken home.

BALDWIN, JOSEPH, twenty-two, of Greenpoint; prostrated at the Bible House; to Bellevue Hospital.

BARRETT, RICHARD, nineteen, of 251 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn; prostrated at 46 Pine Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

BARRY, JOSEPH, forty, of 190 Amsterdam Avenue; 103 Amsterdam Avenue Roosevelt Hospital.

BASLER, AUGUST, twenty-nine, of 1,590 Avenue B; residence; remained at home.

BECKER, FREDERICK, thirty-four, of 502 West Twenty-seventh Street; Eleventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street; New-York Hospital.

BECKER, VALENTINE, forty-five, of 300 First Avenue; at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

BEDELL, ALEXANDER, two, of 41 Bedford Street; prostrated at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

BELL, JOSEPH, forty-five, of 179 Eagle Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Third Avenue and East Ninth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

BENJAMIN, BERNARD, forty, of 240 South First Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at 82 Sullivan Street; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

BENNETT, JOHN, thirty-three, of 36 West Twenty-fifth Street; at Twenty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue; taken home.

BERNHARDT, SARAH, twenty-one, of 329 First Avenue; at Second Street and First Avenue; taken home.

BILZE, NICHOLAS, thirty-three, of 359 Bowery; 21 Avenue A; Bellevue Hospital.

BINNINGHAM, MICHAEL, twenty-three, 527 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; at residence; Manhattan Hospital.

BIRKENFELD, ZACHARIAS, sixty-four, of 83 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; prostrated at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street; taken home.

BLOCH, JACOB, thirty, of 155 Bridge Street; prostrated at West Shore Ferry, foot of West Forty-second Street; to Roosevelt Hospital.

BOYLE, MARTIN, thirty-three, of 30 Clarkson Street; Christopher and West Streets; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BRADLEY, PATRICK, thirty-one, of 57 Fulton Avenue, Astoria; prostrated at 225 East Nine-seventh Street; to Harlem Hospital.

BRENNAN, MICHAEL, thirty, of 96 Walker Street, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street; New-York Hospital.

BRENNAN, MICHAEL G., thirty, of 127 Bowery; prostrated at Mott and Hester Streets; to Gouverneur Hospital.

BROWN, JOHN, fifty-two, of 440 Tenth Avenue; at 144 West Twenty-fifth Street; New-York Hospital.

BURNS, FRANK, thirty-one, residence unknown; to Roosevelt Hospital.

BURNS, JAMES, fifty-three, of 94 Greenwich Street; at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

BURTEL, PHILIP, forty, of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue; prostrated on Hudson Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

CALLAHAN MICHAEL, thirty-five, of Sixth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street; at Exchange Place and New Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

CARNEY, Policeman, High Bridge Station; at the station house; Fordham Hospital.

CARROL, PETER, twenty-two, of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Boulevard; One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Boulevard; Manhattan Hospital.

CANNON, GEORGE, twenty-five, of 407 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; prostrated at home; to Harlem Hospital.

CAPLAN, ANNIE, twenty-seven, of 159 Orchard Street; prostrated at her home; to Gouverneur Hospital.

CARROLL, JAMES, twenty-nine, of 275 Hudson Street; prostrated while looking at the ruins of the Welsh Building fire, 405 Greenwich Street; to Hudson Street Hospital, but refused to receive treatment.

CLARK, EDWARD, twenty-eight, of 406 West Thirtieth Street; prostrated at 335 West Thirty-seventh Street; to Roosevelt Hospital.

CODY, JOHN, forty-five, of 423 West Thirty-first Street; prostrated at 459 West Thirty-sixth Street; taken home.

CONNAUGHTON, JOHN, seventeen, residence unknown; prostrated in West Twenty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue; to New-York Hospital.

CONNORS, THOMAS, twenty-seven, of 522 Greenwich Street; prostrated at his home; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

CONRE, JAMES, residence unknown; prostrated at 2:15 A. M. in Park Row; to Hudson Street Hospital.

COOK, JOHN, forty-eight, of 358 East Fourth Street, prostrated at Avenue C and Second Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

CORBETT, JOHN, eighteen, of 157 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; prostrated at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street; taken home.

CONNOR, JEREMIAH, forty, of 31 Depeyster Street; at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

CONNOR, PATRICK, forty-eight, residence unknown; Gouverneur Hospital.

COTTELL, C., fifty, residence unknown; Hudson Street Hospital.

CRONIN, DENNIS, thirty, of 402 East Thirty-fifth Street; prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

CORRIGAN, HUGH, twenty-one, of 343 East Fifty-eighth Street; 35 Gold Street; taken home.

CRONAN, DELIA, thirty-five, of 230 Fifth Street; at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

CROSS, JOHN, twenty-four, of West Eighteenth Street; letter carrier; prostrated at 36 John Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

CURRAY, JOHN, thirty-two, of 443 West Twenty-sixth Street; prostrated at Pier 39, North River; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

CURLEY, JOHN, twenty-five, of 345 East Eighteenth Street; at First Avenue and Fourteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, forty-seven, of 635 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; taken home.

DE CANNEN, CALERIE, thirty-eight, of 244 West Fourteenth Street; prostrated at her home; to New-York Hospital.

DELANEY, PATRICK, thirty-two, of 232 West Nineteenth Street; residence; New-York Hospital.

DELANEY, Policeman, Macdougal Street Station, at Madison Square Garden, taken home.

DELANTY, PATRICK, twenty-nine, of 926 Columbus Avenue, prostrated at 44 Beaver Street; taken home.

DOOLEY, JOHN, thirty-seven, of 417 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, prostrated at his home; to Harlem Hospital.

DORIAN, EMMA, forty-eight, of 59 Crosby Street; at residence; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN, sixty, of 2,223 First Avenue, prostrated at his home; to Harlem Hospital.

DOYNE, CHARLES, twenty, of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Columbus Avenue; at Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street; to New-York Hospital.

DRISCO, FRANCO, fifty-five, of 142 Baxter Street; prostrated at 241 East Seventy-fifth Street; to Presbyterian Hospital.

DRISCOLL, HUGH, thirty-eight, of 341 Water Street; prostrated at 592 Avenue B; to Bellevue Hospital.

DRISCOLL, WILLIAM, of 398 Water Street; prostrated at East Seventeenth Street and Avenue B; to Bellevue Hospital.

DUSCHITZ, Mrs. GEORGE, of 135 East Twenty-seventh Street; prostrated at her home; to New-York Hospital.

DUFFIE, VICTOR, fifty-five, of 535 West Broadway; St. Vincent's Hospital.

DUBACK, GASTON, Ford, of 222 East Forty-ninth Street; Third Avenue Street and Broadway; New-York Hospital.

EAGAN, ANNIE, fifty-five, of 234 East Eighteenth Street; at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

EASTNER, AUGUST, forty-nine, of 704 West Fifty-first Street; Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

EVERS, EMIL, forty, no home; 192 Allen Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

FARRELL, WILLIAM J., nineteen, of Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Constable & Co.'s store; New-York Hospital.

FALLETT, LOUISE, fifty-three, of 513 East Fifteenth Street; prostrated at her home; to Bellevue Hospital.

FALCEY, TENNY, sixty-seven, of 151 Fulton Street Fulton and Nassau Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

FANTEN, FRANK, nineteen, of 328 East Fourteenth Street; prostrated at 15 Vandewater Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

FARLEY, JAMES, twenty-eight, of 100 West Ninety-ninth Street; prostrated at foot of East Twelfth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

FARLEY, THOMAS, of 608 East Sixteenth Street; prostrated at First Avenue and East Thirteenth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

FARRELL, KATE, sixty, domestic; prostrated at Fifth Avenue Hotel; to New-York Hospital.

FEELEN, AUGUST, thirty-four, of 519 West Forty-fifth Street; prostrated at 570 Second Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

FINNEGAN, THOMAS, twenty-five, of 306 East Twenty-fourth Street; prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

FITZPATRICK, Frank J., thirty-two, of 217 West Sixty-sixth Street; Avenues at his home.

FLYNN, JOHN, twenty-nine, of 672 Washington Street; prostrated at 653 Greenwich Street; went home.

FOLEY, THOMAS, thirty, driver, in Street Cleaning Department; prostrated at 38 First Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANK, WALTER, twenty-three, of 336 East Thirty-eighth Street; prostrated at 297 Third Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

FREEMAN, ISABELLA, forty-four, of 189 Forsyth Street; prostrated at her home; to Gouverneur Hospital.

FOWLER, WILLIAM, thirty-nine, of 740 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and First Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

FISHER, JOHN, thirty-nine, of 9 Mulberry Street; Sixth Street and Avenue B; Bellevue Hospital.

FLYNN, JOHN, thirty-two, of 672 Washington Street; Desbrosses and Greenwich Streets; Hudson Street Hospital.

FLYNN, JOHN, twenty-five, of 116 Gansevoort Street; at 39 Leonard Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

FRAC, JOSEPH, forty, of 1,368 Avenue A; at residence; Presbyterian Hospital.

GEIDER, MICHAEL, thirty-seven, residence unknown, prostrated at Second Avenue and East Sixty-fifth Street; to Presbyterian Hospital.

GILLIGAN, JOHN, fourteen, of 491 Warren Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Morris and Greenwich Streets; to Hudson Street Hospital; but refused to receive treatment.

GLEASON, PATRICK, twenty-two, of 704 Washington Street, at residence; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

GRAFF, PHILIP, twenty-eight, of 1,897 Boston Avenue; prostrated at his home; to Fordham Hospital.

GRAHAM, ALEXANDER, thirty-one, of 43 Third Street, prostrated at 299 East Twenty-eighth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

GRAHAM, JAMES, fifty-six, of 222 East Twenty-fourth Street, prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

GREELY, JOHN, thirty-six, of 312 Delancey Street; prostrated in the Oak Street Police Station; to Hudson Street Hospital.

GREENBERG, ISAAC, twenty-eight, of 804 Herry Street; prostrated at his home; to Hudson Street Hospital.

GREENWALD, JULIUS, of 1,103 First Avenue; prostrated at 223 East Forty-second Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

GRINNIN, HENRY, thirty-five, of 2,123 Madison Avenue; prostrated at his home; to Harlem Hospital.

GROSSE, MICHAEL, sixty-seven, of 168 Avenue A; prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

GRINNEN, FRANK, forty-nine, of 23 Dominick Street; at residence; St. Vincent's Hospital.

GUYSELL, JOHN A., thirty-eight, of 186 Park Row; at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

GARRY, EDWARD, fifty-five, of 344 Water Street; at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

GREENBERG, PETER, thirty-eight, of 171 Division Street; at 3,088 Arthur Avenue; Fordham Hospital.

HAMPT, GEORGE, thirty-two, of 1,414 First Avenue; residence; Presbyterian Hospital.

HANKS, THOMAS, twenty-eight; Hudson Street Hospital.

HANLEY, THOMAS, forty-three, of 463 West Twenty-fifth Street, driver of a Bleecker Street car, prostrated at Bleecker and Thompson Streets; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

HARTMANN, WILLIAM, twenty-two, of 460 First, Forty-seventh Street; at Fifty-third Street and First Avenue; taken home.

HAVELIKA, FRANK, thirty-nine, of 319 East Seventy-first Street, prostrated at home; to Presbyterian Hospital.

HARVEY, JOHN, forty-five, of 77 Henry Street; residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

KANE, DANIEL, fifty, of 540 East Fifteenth Street; at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

HAYES, JOHN, thirty-five, of 782 Eighth Avenue, prostrated at 161 East Forty-second Street, to Flower Hospital.

HAYES, MARY, thirty, of 12 James Street; residence, Gouverneur Hospital.

HATTERMAN, ALBERT, twenty-five, of 218 East Forty-fourth Street; residence; Flower Hospital.

HELLER, JOHN, twenty-one, of 400 East Fifty-fifth treet, prostrated at 1,032 First Avenue; to Flower Hospital.

HENDERSON, KATE, fifty, of 163 West Tenth Street, prostrated at her home; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

HESPECK, SOPHIA, twenty-three, of 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street prostrated at Third Avenue and Twentieth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

HEYDID, THOMAS, nineteen, of 5 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; at residence; Harlem Hospital.

HIGGINS, BERNARD, of Brooklyn, prostrated at 749 Broadway; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

HOBBEHER, HERMAN, thirty-two, no home;

1820. RUPTURE CURED. 1896.
ONLY GENUINE DR. MARSH' TRUSS.
NO BRANCHES. SAME OFFICES 40 YEARS.
SEYMOUR MARSH, 2 VESEY ST.

314 West Thirty-second Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

HOFFMAN, HENRY, thirty-two, of Brooklyn, prostrated at 121 Greene Street; taken home.

HOGAN, JOHN, fifty, of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Boulevard; at 61 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Harlem Hospital.

HOLT, CYRUS, twenty-seven, of 42 West Sixteenth Street, prostrated at Duane Street and West Broadway; went home.

HOLZWARD, EMILE, twenty-one, of 246 East Thirty-second Street, prostrated in Thirty-third Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

HOOVER, EMILE, of 139 Canal Street, prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

HOWARD, S. A., fifty, of 215 Willis Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HUDSON, EMIL, seventeen, of 515 East Twelfth Street, prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

HUGHES, JAMES, sixty-two, of 748 West Forty-third Street, prostrated at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

HUGHES, JOHN, sixty-two, of 418 West Forty-third Street, prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

HUMPHREY, ——, twenty-six, of 1,342 Columbus Avenue, prostrated at home; Manhattan Hospital.

JACK, GOTTLIEB, forty, of 403 East Seventy-fifth Street, at Eighty-first Street and Avenue B; to Bellevue Hospital.

JACKSON, CHARLES, forty-five, of 117 Varick Street; prostrated at 65 Wooster Street; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

JACOBY, EMILE, twenty-three, of 1,886 Third Avenue; prostrated at 210 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; to Harlem Hospital.

JAGAN, JOSEPH, thirty, of 36 Morningside Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue; to residence.

JOHNSON, AUGUST, twenty-six, of 210 Second Avenue; at 321 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Harlem Hospital.

KAYN, JOSEPH, thirty, of 1,714 Third Avenue; prostrated at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; taken home.

KELLY, CHARLES, thirty-five, of 326 East Fifteenth Street; prostrated at Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

KLAINGER, YETTA, twenty-three, of 245 Second Street; at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

KNOCHER, GODFRIED, forty-nine, of 1,689 Third Avenue; at 209 East Ninety-second Street; Harlem Hospital.

KOZLOUSK, JOSEPH, thirty-five, of 701 East Eighty-third Street; residence.

LADDY, Policeman ANDREW A., King's Bridge Station; Fordham Hospital.

LEHRN, LOUIS, forty, of 44 Pike Street; at First Avenue and Eighth Street; taken home.

LONGUE, JOHN, two, of 200 East Thirty-eighth Street; Fourth Street and Third Avenue; Flower Hospital.

LUTZ, MARTIN, forty-three, of Yonkers; 49 Carmine Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

LOUZAN, LOUIS, thirty-two, of 32 Desbrosses Street; 454 West Broadway; St. Vincent's Hospital.

LESKY, ANTHONY, forty-seven, of 135 Avenue A; at residence; remained at home.

KITTER, ADOLPHE, twenty-seven, of 344 East Ninth Street; prostrated at University Place and East Thirteenth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

KOCH, WILLIAM, forty-five, of 455 East Seventy-fifth Street; prostrated at his home; to Presbyterian Hospital.

KUGAN, BERNARD, twenty-eight, of 230 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; prostrated at 2,182 Second Avenue; to Harlem Hospital.

LANDERS, WILLIAM, thirty-two, of 903 First Avenue; prostrated at Second Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; to Flower Hospital.

LANG, NATHAN, sixty-five, of 35 Bayard Street; residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

LIPSUSKI, LOUIS, thirty, of 20 Suffolk Street; prostrated at 197 Clinton Street; to Gouverneur Hospital.

LONGFIELD, MICHAEL, forty-five, of 93 Vandam Street; prostrated at home; to Hudson Street Hospital.

LYMAN, JOHN, twenty-nine, of 414 Eighth Avenue; prostrated at his home; to Hudson Street Hospital.

LYNCH, PHILIP, of 440 First Avenue; prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

LYONS, WILLIAM, twenty-four, of 35 Goerck Street; prostrated at 323 Delancey Street; to Gouverneur Hospital.

McCABE, FRANK, of 61 Grand Street; prostrated at home, and walked to Hudson Street Hospital.

McCANN, WINIFRED, forty-five, no home; prostrated in Hudson Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

McCARTHY, BRIDGET, sixty, of 212 East Ninety-fifth Street; prostrated at 28 Duane Street; went home.

McCARTHY, DANIEL J., policeman, detailed at free bath, foot of Grand Street; prostrated while on duty; taken home.

McCONNELL, ALEXANDER, twenty-three, of 210 West Thirty-ninth Street; prostrated at 576 Second Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

McCORD, BENJAMIN, of 626 East Thirteenth Street; prostrated at 155 West Twenty-third Street; to New-York Hospital.

McCORMICK, THOMAS, forty-five, of 111 Clinton Street; prostrated at his home; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

McCOURTLAND, ROSE, twenty-one, of 238 North Moore Street; prostrated at her home; to Bellevue Hospital.

McDONALD, BERNARD, thirty-six, of 401 West Fifty-second Street; at 943 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; Fordham Hospital.

McGEE, JAMES, forty-six, of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Manhattan Avenue; prostrated at his home; to Harlem Hospital.

McGLYNN, WILLIAM, forty-eight, of 141 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn; 95 Sixth Avenue, St. Vincent's Hospital.

McGOVERN, JAMES, of 404 East Twenty-fourth Street; 558 Second Avenue; Flower Hospital.

McGOWAN, FRANK, fifteen, of 69 Rutgers Street; prostrated at 108 Leonard Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

McGOWAN, KATE, sixty, residence unknown; to Hudson Street Hospital.

McGRATH, BRIDGET, sixty, of 212 East Ninety-fifth Street; prostrated at 28 Duane Street; to Hudson Street Hospital; refused to receive treatment, and went home.

McGUIRE, JAMES, thirty-three, of 40 East Fifty-eighth Street; prostrated at his home; not removed.

McGUIRE, JOHN, twenty-three, of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street; prostrated at Sixty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue; to Roosevelt Hospital.

McGUIRE, WILLIAM, thirty-four, of 544 Hudson Street; residence, St. Vincent's Hospital.

McGUIRE, MARY, sixty, of 51 Cherry Street; prostrated at Market and Division Streets; to Gouverneur Hospital.

McKENNA, JAMES, twenty-three, of 840 West Fortieth Street; prostrated in West Fortieth Street; taken home.

McMAURY, BERNARD, thirty-two, of 522 West Fiftieth Street; 580 Tenth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

McMILLAN, WILLIAM, fifty-three, of 708 Washington Street; Pier 37, North River; St. Vincent's Hospital.

McSHERRY, FRANCIS, twenty-nine, of 220 West Sixty-fourth Street; residence; Roosevelt Hospital.

McTAGNE, THOMAS, thirty-three, of 1,821 Second Avenue; prostrated at his home; to Presbyterian Hospital.

MALLON, PATRICK, thirty-three, of 433 West Sixteenth Street; prostrated at 52 Gansevoort Street; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

MALLOY, OWEN, thirty, residence unknown; prostrated at 234 West Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

MALONE, BERNARD, forty-three, of 709 East Ninth Street; prostrated at home; to Bellevue Hospital.

MANGIN, THOMAS, twenty, of 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, at 508 West Forty-fifth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

MARKS, EDWARD, twenty-five, of 534 Second Avenue; at residence; Bellevue Hospital.

MENDEL, SAMUEL, seventy-four, of 150 Lexington Avenue; prostrated at home; to Bellevue Hospital.

MERRITT, CHARLES, twenty-one, of — South Fourth Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at 406 East Ninety-first Street; to Presbyterian Hospital.

METZ, JACOB, thirty-five, of 1,078 Third Avenue; at residence; Presbyterian Hospital.

MEYER, PAUL, eighty-three, of 23 Manhattan Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue; Manhattan Hospital.

MILTA, MARY, twenty, of 443 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; prostrated at foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; to Harlem Hospital.

MILLER, HENRY, forty-five, of 33 East Forty-seventh Street; near Fifth-fourth Street and Third Avenue; to Flower Hospital.

MILLER, LAWRENCE, twenty-six, 227 East Eighty-ninth Street; at Eighty-eighth Street and Avenue A; to Presbyterian Hospital.

MILLER, WEST, fifty-seven, of 1,087 Second Avenue; prostrated at Third Avenue and Forty-eighth Street; to Flower Hospital.

MOEHLE, ——, nineteen, of 253 East Tenth street; prostrated at 103 Avenue C; to Bellevue Hospital.

MOLONEY, JEREMIAH, twenty-five, homeless; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MOORE, WILLIAM, twenty-six, of 44 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; to Manhattan Hospital.

MORELAND, MARY, fifty, of 34 Carmine Street; at residence; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MORRIS, CHARLES, thirty-three, of 445 Washington Street; residence; remained at home.

MORRIS, JOSEPH, twenty-eight, of 403 Greenwich Street; at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

MORROW, MATTHEW, twenty-four, of Long Island; 131 Perry Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MULLIGAN, CORNELIUS, forty-six, of 155 East One Hundredth Street; prostrated at his home; to Harlem Hospital.

MURPHY, JOHN, twenty-seven, of 57 New Chambers Street; prostrated at 151 Park Row; to Gouverneur Hospital.

MURPHY, WILLIAM, twenty-nine, of 1,906 Ninth Avenue; prostrated at Southern Boulevard and King's Bridge Road; taken home.

MURRAY, JOHN, 303 Railroad Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, thirty-eight, of 356 West Street; residence; St. Vincent's Hospital.

NELSON, GUSTAVE, thirty-four, of 1,438 Avenue A; at 209 First Avenue; to Bellevue Hospital.

NELSON, NILS, twenty-three, of 388 Water Street, sailor; prostrated on board ship Pulls of Foyers, lying off Liberty Island; to Hudson Street Hospital.

NOBES, WILLIAM, thirty-five, of 113 Macdougal Street; prostrated at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; to New-York Hospital.

NUDRICK, ——, forty-five, of 1,375 First Avenue; at 63 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Harlem Hospital.

NUSH, JOHN, thirty, of 112 Cedar Street; Pier 41, North River; St. Vincent's Hospital.

OATES, JOHN, forty-eight, of 145 Hudson street; at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

O'BRIEN, JOHN, thirty-four, of 1,210 First Avenue; prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

O'CONNOR, MICHAEL, of 319 East Thirty-ninth Street; prostrated in lumber yard foot of Fifth Street, East River; to Bellevue Hospital.

OTEITHEL, ALFRED, fifty-five, of 2,317 Third Avenue; prostrated at home; Harlem Hospital.

OTTO, CHARLES, thirty-two, of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; prostrated at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; to Roosevelt Hospital.

PAISLEY, EDWARD, fifty-five, of Scranton, Penn.; Hudson Street Hospital.

PARTOY, JOSEPH, twenty-five, of 419 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; prostrated at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street; taken home.

PEPPER, EDWARD, thirty, of 22 Desbrosses Street; at residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

PETO, ——; prostrated at 25 East Thirty-fifth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

PIPER, H. G., twenty-five, of 723 Bergen Avenue; Ninety-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue; taken home.

POWERS, JAMES, twenty-five, of 224 East Twelfth Street; residence; remained at home.

POSTERFIELD, C. W., twenty-two, of 101 West Sixtieth Street, at residence; to Bellevue Hospital.

QUINN, ROSE, eighteen, of 541 West Thirtieth Street; at residence; New-York Hospital.

RAABE, JOHN, forty, of 226 West Houston Street; prostrated at Hudson and Vandam Streets; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

REED, PATRICK, policeman, of the Twenty-first Precinct; prostrated at home; not removed.

REED, WILLIAM H., thirty-one, of 248 Elizabeth Street; Broadway and Prince Streets; St. Vincent's Hospital.

REGAN, LAWRENCE, 877 Seventh Avenue; prostrated at home; Hudson Street Hospital.

REILLY, LAWRENCE, fifty-four, of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; prostrated at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street; Fordham Hospital.

REYNOLDS, JOHN, twenty-five, of 9 James Street; at Sixteenth Street and Avenue A; to Bellevue Hospital.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM H., sixty-six, of 1,986 Third Avenue; prostrated at 152 Warren Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

RICKER, BERNARD, seventy, 41 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Avenue C and Fifth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

RIESS, EDWARD, twenty-four, of 232 East Eighty-first Street; prostrated at 427 East Seventy-ninth Street; to Presbyterian Hospital.

RIKER, BENNETT, of 41 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Avenue C and Fifth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

RIORDAN, MICHAEL, of 334 East Thirty-fourth Street; prostrated at his home; to Bellevue Hospital.

RITTER, ADOLPH, twenty-seven, of 344 East Ninth Street; prostrated at 76 University Place; to Bellevue Hospital.

ROACH, BETSY, twenty-six, of 212 East Seventy-fifth Street, prostrated at home; to Presbyterian Hospital.

ROBINSON, ROBERT, thirty-seven, of 206 West Sixty-second Street; to Roosevelt Hospital.

ROCHE, Mrs., thirty-seven, of 501 East Eighty-fourth Street; on train at Grand Central Station; Flower Hospital.

ROGERS, JAMES, policeman, of the West Twentieth Street Station; prostrated on post; to New-York Hospital.

ROSENBERG, ANNIE, fifty-nine, of 344 Water Street, Slip and Water Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

ROTH, JOHN, sixty-two, of Plainfield, N. J.; Hudson Street Hospital.

RUSH, FRANK, twenty-three, no home; Hudson Street Hospital.

RUSSETT, CHARLES, twenty-five, of First Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; prostrated at Third Avenue and Ninety-second Street; to Presbyterian Hospital.

RUSSO, LOUIS, twenty-two, of 236 Mulberry Street; prostrated at 97 Crosby Street; to St. Vincent's Hospital.

RYAN, JOSEPH, forty, of —— East Twenty-ninth Street; prostrated in East Twenty-ninth Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

SACHS, CHARLES, twenty-two, of 318 Seventh Avenue; at residence; Roosevelt Hospital.

SACKMAN, FRANK, thirty-five, of 229 East Eighty-ninth Street; prostrated at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue; to Harlem Hospital.

SADLER, ALBERT, twenty, of 172 Eldridge Street; 55 Second Street; Bellevue Hospital.

SAXHA, THEODORE, twenty-nine, of 1,690 Lexington Avenue; prostrated at 1,647 Park Avenue; to Harlem Hospital.

SCHNEIDER, FRITZ, twenty-six, of 139 Forsyth Street; at residence; Gouverneur Hospital.

SCOTT, ARCHIE, colored, forty-seven, janitor, employed by Park & Tilford, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue; prostrated while cleaning a water tank on the roof; he fell into the tank, which was nearly empty, but was not injured; he was not removed.

SCOTT, JAMES, twenty-six, of 510 Tenth Avenue; prostrated at foot of West Fortieth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, twenty-six, of 90 Fourth Avenue; at residence; St. Vincent's Hospital.

SHANNAHAN, JAMES, forty-one, of 2,393 First Avenue; prostrated at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, taken home.

SHARPER, MAMIE, thirty-two, of 211 West Twenty-eighth Street; at residence; remained at home.

SHEA, JOHN J., forty, of 1,

READY FOR THE BIG RACES

LOUISVILLE CROWDED WITH CYCLISTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Racing to Begin at Fountain Ferry Park To-day—All the Crack Professional Riders in the Country Are Entered in the Contests—A Watermelon Feast at Iroquois Park Well Attended—Veterans Will Have a Banquet To-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—The "16-to-1" game that the League of American Wheelmen are getting here is not likely to make them all rabid Bryanites. The Eastern visitors came here with greenbacks, but every time they have bills changed they get nothing but silver in return. Apparently there is little except silver in the ordinary channels of trade in this section. "Cartwheels" predominate.

This is the day before the opening of the racing at the famous Fountain Ferry Park, and many new arrivals are reported at the Meet Club's headquarters, in Walnut Street. Several hundred riders pedaled in from near-by cities. Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board is due from Philadelphia to-night. The feature to-day of the continuous performance entertainment which the local wheelmen are dealing out to the visitors was the watermelon feast at Iroquois Park. This was preceded by a parade, in which there were fully 2,000 riders.

There was an unseemly scramble for melons, which led up to an incident not on the programme. This happened while some comely colored girls were showing fancy steps in a trick dance. The crowd was packed so closely about the platform that the railing gave way, and a disorderly scene seemed imminent. Some members of the Louisville Legion, a military cycling corps, attempted to quell the riotous spirit of the crowd, but they only excited the throng the more. At this point A. C. Willson of Baltimore, a former President of the league, stepped upon the platform and besought the crowd to act like gentlemen. His words cooled the hot-headed ones, and there was no further trouble. Mr. Willson was known to but few in the throng. His advice, given calmly, no doubt averted a riot on the Nashua meet.

The annual meeting of the veterans of the league to-morrow night at the Galt House promises to be a "rouser." The affair will be in the nature of an informal banquet, and Secretary Bassett will preside as toastmaster. Mr. Bassett said to-day that there would be no set speeches, but all the boys will be expected to offer something appropriate to the occasion. The banquet will be for veterans only. These number 250, and are the only ones entitled to wear the veteran bar.

There are twenty racing men here from Omaha. They rode in the parade this afternoon all in spotless cullis—the showy duck. To-night they had a banquet at which their chances were quite enthusiastic over the possibility of Omaha getting the next National meet. Those of the league luminaries who pretend to read the answer in the stars say New-York will have the meet, and that it will make a record breaker on the Manhattan Beach track. Considerable unfavorable comment was heard to-day over the action of a certain bicycle company in pulling their advertising flags over the Stars and Stripes at the Galt House. Many of the leading men of the league so resented the act that he personally went to the hotel and had the advertising flags removed.

A local triplet team equaled the one-mile world record of 1:25 2-5 at the Ferry track this morning. The professionals entered for the races to-morrow comprise the finest fields ever got together in this country. In the list are the following:

Lew Cooper, Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. Coulter, San Francisco; W. C. Rudd, Buffalo; Otto Ziegler, San José, Cal.; Arthur Gardner, Chicago; Walter Sanger, Milwaukee; Corse Baker, Columbus; W. E. Becker, Chicago; Robert McCleary Dayton; J. M. Barnett, Lynn, Mass.; Frank S. Jenny, Utica; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago; F. B. Rigby, Toledo; F. A. Merriam, San José, Cal.; A. C. Morrison, St. Paul; E. J. Bliss, Chicago; Fred B. Allen, Syracuse; Willie Coburn, St. Louis; J. F. Scarboro, Philadelphia; E. W. Peasody, Chicago; C. L. Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa; Ben Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Nat Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass.; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland; A. J. Brown, Cleveland Ohio; C. S. Wells, San Francisco; George S. Rogers, El Paso, Texas; Ray McDonald, New-York; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo; J. W. Parsons, Australia.

GIDEON'S WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Suspensions, Transfers, and Sanctions Granted for Race Meets.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen:

SUSPENSIONS.

Sixty days, from Aug. 8, for false entry—L. H. Lefferson, Ocean Grove, N. J.; George Reith, New-York City; W. A. Hawkins, Red Bank, N. J. Sixty days, from Aug. 5, unfair dealing in connection with cycle racing—Bernard Murphy and James Murphy, Philadelphia, Penn. Ninety days, from Aug. 6, for unsanctioned races after warning—R. D. Johnson, Jr., A. Koch and Charles E. Gilbert, College Point, N. Y. Thirty days, from Aug. 1, for unsanctioned races—Walter Tennant, Theodore Gravenbrook, and Mark Bailey, Fennimore, Wis.; W. Hamilton, Lancaster, Wis.; Bert Powers, ——Harker, ——Zutch, ——Whaulg, and ——Chandler, Fennimore, Wis.; Jesse Hill, Jerry Sheerin, and Frank Patterson, Argyle, Wis. Thirty days, from Aug. 8, for false entry—H. M. Byington, Norwalk, Ohio. Thirty days, from Aug. 6, for unsanctioned races—T. A. Dalton, P. C. Shea, Robert Rath, Hubert Avery, Merritt Beeson and Ab Beaubrant, Dodge City, Kan.

Sixty days, from Aug. 1, for unsanctioned Sunday races——Gates, Woodburn, Oregon; ——Davies, Salem, Oregon; F. W. Roberts, L. Whitehead, C. H. Richards, jr., Charles Zeigler, George D. Sellers, and George O. Brandenburg, Portland, Oregon. Thirty days, from Aug. 6, for unsanctioned races—Percy Pearson, Olof Ilson, and John Olson, Beulah, Ill. Thirty days, from Aug. 6—F. J. Steune, H. Coons, Vincent H. Ayelo, John P. Evans, George R. Elwood, Edward Crandolf, Alfred Tripod, Max Jensen, G. H. Towner, George F. Sides, A. G. Idinger, Thomas Seaman, G. W. Pohl, Marshall Siler, W. F. Cunningham, Charles W. Dyer, Paul Rodriguez, Henry Hartman, jr., Harry C. Schmidt, W. C. Lynch, J. S. Patterson, R. C. Wiegand, and F. P. Borris, New-York City; James A. Scott, Jersey City; Charles Bitterman, Paterson, N. J.

Thirty days, from Aug. 7—Boyd E. Cadman, Bloomingburg, Penn., for false entry. Thirty days, from Aug. 7, for competing in unsanctioned races—George Horigan, Oscar Foster, Bert Eggarts, Conrad Hansen, and Arthur Bittell, Beloit, Wis. Sixty days, from Aug. 7, for unsanctioned Sunday races—Julius Halsey, Elmer Miller, A. Anderson, and Frank Peters, Milwaukee, Wis. Thirty days, from Aug. 7, for competing in unclassified novice race—Albert Dent, W. R. Crossley, P. P. Magargle, B. H. Van Natta, R. D. Young, B. T. Purnell, H. C. Jewell, Boyd Furman, and E. A. Mears, Bloomsburg, Penn. Thirty days from Aug. 8, for unsanctioned races—Ralph Graves, Ben Currier, Willie Knight, E. A. Morrill, F. Bean, Ivar A. Lundquist, H. F. Gray, E. Dana, Willis Briggs, J. Henry Nelson, Presby, Gowdy, and Merrill, Amesbury, Mass.

For thirty days, from Aug. 1, for entering races and failing to appear or get excused by referee—J. W. Burbug, W. L. Pluttie, and T. J. Bell, New-York; J. W. Heffernan, Brooklyn; J. F. Vernon, Jersey City; C. Stephens, jr., H. C. Angell, and H. C. Dukeshire, Brooklyn; George Reith, New-York; E. S. Sieter, Rahway, N. J.; L. B. Wolf, J. H. Boston, and V. D. Hollofield, New-York; O. Wempole and E. E. Bennett, Brooklyn; C. H. Huber, Newark; H. F. Bowsky, New-York; H. W. Prendenthal, Paterson, N. J.; L. N. Nunkin, Brooklyn. For thirty days, from Aug. 1, for competing in unsanctioned races—Frank Hendrin, Charles Hewlett, R. Micdesland, C. Austin, C. Delahanty, J. Frank Borland, and Robert Stewart, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Suspension placed on G. Van Ambury, Arlington, N. J., has been removed. Trainer "Chappy" Warburton, having been debarred from all track privileges by the National Cyclists' Union of England, under the terms of the International Cycling Association agreement, he is also debarred from track privileges in this country. For entering amateur races after having raced for cash, C. H. Bowden, Philadelphia, is declared a professional and suspended from all track racing for three months from Aug. 1.

Transferred to Professional Class.—George H. Collett, New-Haven, Conn., vote of Racing Board; F. C. Hoyt, Springfield, Mass., Clause F, vote of Racing Board; R. L. Werhl, South Norwalk, Conn., Clause F, vote of Racing Board; G. H. Thatcher, New-Haven, Conn., Clause F, vote of Racing Board; Frank J. Kalb, Philadelphia, Penn., own request; Walter A. Curtis, Utica, N. Y., own request; Iver Gustavson, Chicago, Ill., Clause B; Guy Adams, Beeville, Texas, Clause A; Thomas Foulds, Springfield, Mass., Clause F, vote of Racing Board.

F. Moore, Laramie, Wyoming, Clause B; C. D. Spalding, La Salle, Wyoming, Clause E; George Clark, Laramie, Wyoming, Clause B; W. Rogers, Laramie, Wyoming Clause B; C. F. Harris, Laramie, Wyoming Clause B; Ginder Abbott, New-Orleans, La., own request; Palmer Abbott, New-Orleans, La., own request; Samuel Young, New-Orleans, La., own request; O. A. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., own request; J. C. Morgan, Portland, Oregon, own request; Emil Ulbricht, Los Angeles, Cal., own request; Joseph McAmland, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause B; John Haney, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause B; John Donohue, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause B; W. L. Becker, Streator, Ill., Clause B; H. M. Eird, St. Paul, Minn., Clause B; G. A. Phillips, Chicago, Ill., own request.

Edward A. Lamphian, Minneapolis, Minn., Clause F, vote of board; F. Barron Stowe, Conway, Mass., Clause G; J. Schuster, New-York City, N. Y.; George A. Childe's, Denver, Col., Clause B; John English, Marysville, Mo.; W. W. Paquette, Mobile, Ala., own request; Nick Merchon, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause B; George Owens, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause B; Bert Soule, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause B; Frank Story, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause B; James Thompson, Philadelphia, Penn., Clause B.

Sept. 7—Indianapolis Cycle Track Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

Suspensions pending investigation.—H. A. Seavy, Robert McIntyre, Waltham, Mass.; Clifford Gutherman, Howard De Leon, Annapolis, Md.; Isaac Charlton, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. S. Bolting, D. Turner, Providence, R. I.; C. H. Drury, G. W. Drury, Winchendon, Mass.; Floyd Brown, Boston, Mass., W. H. Senter, jr., Brockton, Mass.; W. J. Driscoll, Andover, Mass.; C. Brown, Allston, Mass.; A. J. Hammond, Lynn, Mass.; Frank Smith, East Norwalk, Conn.; Alva A. McLain, Aurora, Ill.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

Aug. 18—Salem Cycling Club, Salem, Ohio.

Sept. 7—Indianapolis Cycle Track Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Marshall City Agricultural and Industrial Association, Plymouth, Ind.

Sept. 7—The Pompton Trade and Labor Assembly, Dayton, Ohio.

Aug. 20—Metropolitan Cycle Racing Association, New-York.

Aug. 20—Maple City Athletic Club, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Aug. 22—George A. Root, Bolivar, N. Y.

Aug. 26—Barnes Cycle Club, Albany, N. Y.

Aug. 29—Clover Cycle Club, Williamsville, N. Y.

Sept. 7—Young Men's Christian Association, Lockport, N. Y.

Sept. 16, 17—Camden Industrial Association, Camden, N. Y.

Aug. 20, 21—Salina Bicycle Club, Salina, Kan.

Sept. 5—Springmead Fair Association, Springfield, Mo.

Aug. 25, 26—Wichita Wheelmen's Association, Wichita, Kan.

Aug. 21, 22, 28—Leavenworth County Wheelmen, Leavenworth, Kan.

Aug. 19, 20—Cycle Supply Company, Waco, Texas.

Aug. 20—Wellington Wheel Club, Wellington, Ohio.

Aug. 25—Licking County Agricultural Society, Newark, Ohio.

Sept. 1—George W. Smith, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 15—Century Club, Paulding, Ohio.

Sept. 1—Shelby County Fair Association, Shelbyville, Ind.

Aug. 22—Elyria Wheel Club, Elyria, Ohio.

Aug. 25, 26—Lima Cycling Club, Lima, Ohio.

Sept. 4—Lima Cycling Club, Lima, Ohio.

Aug. 27—Hawesville Bicycle Club, Hawesville, Ohio.

Sept. 8—Hawesville Bicycle Club, Hawesville, Ohio.

Aug. 26—T. S. Huntley, jr., Woodstock, Ill.

Sept. 7, 8, 15, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Aug. 26, 27—Associated Cycling Clubs, Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug. 22—St. Columbia's Church Picnic, Washington Park, Philadelphia.

Aug. 22—Hook and Ladder Company, Kingston, Penn.

Sept. 7, 12—Keystone Cycle Club, Johnstown, Penn.

Sept. 7—St. Patrick's Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

Sept. 7—Red Bank Wheelmen, Red Bank, N. J.

Aug. 21, 22—Asbury Park Athletic Association, Asbury Park, N. J.

Sept. 10—Reliance Wheelmen, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1—Bavarian Society, Wheeling, West Va.

Aug. 22—Young Men's Business League, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1—Montgomery County Fair, Rockville, Md.

Aug. 26—3. Bunnell, Philadelphia, Penn.

Aug. 19—Maryland Division, L. A. W., Baltimore, Md.

Aug. 27—Rock Hill Athletic Association, Rock Hill, S. C.

Aug. 29—Middlesex Athletic Club, Spotswood, N. J.

Sept. 5—H. J. Pote Lynn, Mass.

Sept. 5—Rose of N. E. Wheel Club, Norwich, Conn.

Sept. 5—M. Mahon & Wren, Bridgeport, Conn.

Sept. 7—Central Labor Union, Lawrence, Mass.

Aug. 29—Butchers and Grocers Association of Fall River, Riverside, Mass.

Aug. 25, 26—Woonsocket Agricultural Society, Woonsocket, R. I.

Sept. 7—Wayside Park Club, South Framingham, Mass.

Aug. 15—Narragansett Wheelmen, Riverside, R. I.

Aug. 22—Rhode Island Division, L. A. W., Riverside, R. I.

Aug. 15—Viking Cycle Club, Worcester, Mass.

Sept. 12—Spindle City Wheelmen, Lowell, Mass.

Labor Day Races at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 12.—The Red Bank Wheelmen will hold a race meet at Stumtwood Park on Labor Day. All events will be governed by League of American Wheelmen rules, and all will be amateur races. The events will consist of a one-mile novice, half-mile open, one-mile handicap, two-mile tandem, two-mile handicap and one-mile boys' race. James B. Weaver is Chairman of the Race Committee, with which he carries will be made. The races will doubtless be more interesting than those held by the club on July 4.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...5.01	Sun sets...7.03 Moon sets...9.09

HIGH WATER AUG. 13.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
10:22 A. M.	10:54 A. M.	..... A. M.
10:40 P. M.	11:12 P. M.	12:43 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 6
El Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 6
Hispania	Hamburg	July 29
Fontabelle	St. Croix	Aug. 6
Powhatan	Gibraltar	July 27
Trave	Bremen	Aug. 4

FRIDAY, AUG. 14.

Britannic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Chicago City	Swansea	July 31
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Aug. 5
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 8
Tallahassee	Savannah	Aug. 11

SATURDAY, AUG. 15.

Algeria	Gibraltar	Aug. 1
Hindoo	London	Aug. 1
La Gascogne	Havre	Aug. 8
Umbria	Liverpool	Aug. 8

SUNDAY, AUG. 16.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Aug. 13
Sulda	Genoa	Aug. 6
Loostaksen	Shields	Aug. 1

MONDAY, AUG. 17.

Aller	Bremen	Aug. 8
Georgic	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Furnessia	Glasgow	Aug. 6
Orizaba	Havana	Aug. 13
Manitoba	London	Aug. 8
Neustria	Gibraltar	Aug. 3
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Aug. 11
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Aug. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
A. Victoria	Aug. 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway
Orinoco	Aug. 15	Bermuda	39 Broadway
Cof Birmingham	Aug. 13	Savannah	Pier 36 N. R.
Iroquois	Aug. 13	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	Aug. 14	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 15	London	1 Broadway.
Hudson	Aug. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
El Sud	Aug. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Leona	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Obdam	Aug. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 15	Havre	5 Bowling Gr.
Athos	Aug. 15	Kingston	24 State St.
Prussia	Aug. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway
Fortia	Aug. 15	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Trave	Aug. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Aug. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Cuba	Aug. 18	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
St. Paul	Aug. 19	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Aug. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Alamo	Aug. 19	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manadam	Aug. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Louisiana	Aug. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Aug. 22	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	Aug. 22	Havre	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Aug. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Aug. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Aug. 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Aug. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Aug. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Aug. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	39 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Aug. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 29	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Sept. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Normannia	Sept. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Dining-room Pieces, below factory prices.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Stadie	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.

New-York—Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Arrived.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Robinson, Liverpool Aug. 1, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen Aug. 4 and Southampton 5, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Vera Cruz July 30, Havana 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:46 A. M.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Von Collen, Bremen Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Payne, London July 31, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Beracon, (Nor.,) Mansen, St. Ann's Bay July 31, Montego Bay Aug. 2, St. Ann's Bay 5, and Port Maria 5, with mdse. to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Schlesmitz, Hamburg July 26, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia Aug. 11, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alliance, Crossman, Colon Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:41 P. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol July 29 and Swansea 31, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Antonio Zan Ibano, (Nor.,) Krohg, Sanchez, San Domingo, 5½ ds., with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney; vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Bentry, (Br.,) Darry, Philadelphia Aug. 11, in ballast to Barber & Co.

Ship Cedric Saxon of Liverpool, Rees, London 39 ds., with chalk to order; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook at 8:30 P. M.: Light air, southwest, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, Norfolk and Newport News; City of Washington, Havana; Grenada, (Br.,) Grenada and Trinidad; Antilla, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.; Teutonic, (Br.,) Liverpool; Kensington, (Br.,) Antwerp; Cevic, (Br.,) Liverpool; Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville; Albemarle, ——; Tyr, Olan, Kolding, Denmark; Aisenborn, Baltimore; St. Louis, Southampton.

Brig G. B. Lockhart, (Br.,) Curacoa.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Board has issued the following notices to mariners: A spar buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes, was placed on the 12th inst. to mark the wreck of the steamboat Baker, sunk in New-York upper bay, about 250 yards off the Battery. The wreck lies in 3½ fathoms at mean low water with 9 feet over it, and the buoy is on the easterly side of and close to the wreck. The magnetic bearings are: Coverdors Island, post light, south 19 degrees 30 minutes west; Statue of Liberty, west-southwest; north point of Ellis Island, west five-eighths north.

A lantern showing a red light, suspended from a buoy placed on the 12th inst. to mark the wreck of the steamboat Adirondack, sunk in 7 fathoms at mean low water, directly off and about 300 feet from Pier 1 Hudson River, New-York. The wreck has two masts standing and heads northeast.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Carlstine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larson, etc. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Wakefield, (Br.,) Capt. Wale, 3d. from Montevideo for New-York yesterday.

SS Clarence, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York July 23, arr. at Shields Aug. 10.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from New-York July 25, arr. at Antwerp Aug. 10.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New-York July 15, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Hankow, (Br.,) Capt. Orr, from China and Japan ports for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Mexican Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Deuchars, sld. from Hull for New-York to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from New-York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New-York for Liverpool, via Queenstown, passed Fastnet at 6:30 P. M. Sunday.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Cares, from New-York Aug. 1 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Wihlgerod, from Bremen for New-York, sld from Southampton at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Sanjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellbrecht, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 11 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Paris, Capt. Wylding, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at midnight.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, July 29, 1896.

To the Clerk of the County of New-York:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 3d,) the following officers may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor in the place of LEVI P. MORTON.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of CHARLES T. SAXTON.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of IRVING G. VANN, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the County of Richmond and the First and Fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Second, Third, and Seventh Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Twelfth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the Seventeenth and Twentieth Assembly Districts of the County of New-York, and that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District below the centre of Fifty-ninth Street in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fourteenth Congressional District, composed of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the County of New-York, that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the centre of Fifty-ninth Street and centre of Seventy-ninth Street, and that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District below the centre of Seventy-ninth Street in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of that portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District between the centre of Seventy-ninth Street and the centre of Eighty-sixth Street; that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly District above the centre of Seventy-ninth Street and the centre of Eighty-sixth Street; that portion of the Twenty-third Assembly District of the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Sixteenth Congressional District, composed of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District of the County of New-York and the County of Westchester.

NOTE.—The words "Assembly District," when used in this notice, shall be understood to refer to Assembly Districts as constituted at the time of the passage of Chapter 295, Laws of 1892.

County and District Officers also to be elected for said County:

Thirty-five members of Assembly.

A Coroner in the place of THEODORE K. TUTHILL, appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

At the said General Election there is to be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following amendment to section seven of article seven of the Constitution, relating to the forest preserve:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside, the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State, situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used, except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become part of the forest preserve.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JOHN PALMER,
Secretary of State.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk of the said city and county, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original notice of election, to be held November 3d, 1896, and which is filed and recorded July 30th, 1896, in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of such original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 31st day of July, 1896.

[Seal.] HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

THE WAWBEEK, URIAH WELCH, MGR. WAWBEEK, N. Y. Trains leave New-York 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. to Saranac Inn, stage, and boat; or Tupper Lake, carriage from station. Time, one hour from Station. Arrive 9:35 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:46 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 158, 162, 350, and 1,013 Broadway, N. Y.; at 333 Fulton St., Jamaica Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Ave. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 50 cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE,

L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
THE BREAKERS,
(formerly BELMONT COTTAGES,) on the beach; magnificent sea views; convenient to station; stables; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I., on Great South Bay, Henry L. Bayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL, Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds; large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Sea Side Station Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.

Geo. A. Schmidt's new palatial Hotel. Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parl

A POOR LOT OF HORSES

FAVORITES HAD THE WORST OF IT AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Five of the Selections Beaten Before a Hot Favorite Came to the Rescue of the Talent—Jockeys Make a Protest Against the Starting Gate and Its Use Abandoned—A Steeplechase in Which All the Horses Finished.

It was hot, dull, and uninteresting at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday afternoon. Yet there was a good crowd in attendance, and the bettors and bookmakers had their usual battle for the big money while the horses were running for the purses. Backers of favorites had a tough time of it, as their choices were bowled over in the first five races, Volley in the fourth race, being the first horse to win that was played to any considerable extent. Cromwell, in the next, was well supported, Sunny Slope was a prohibitive favorite, and Red Cap was an even choice with St. Andrews for the last event, carried the bulk of the money of those who play "the leppers."

It was a bad lot of horses that performed, taken as a whole. The best ones are being reserved for the Coney Island meeting, which begins next Saturday, and it is Hobson's choice with the managers of the track, they must take such horses as they can get and root content.

Those scuffle-headed boys known as jockeys conducted themselves in very obstreperous fashion yesterday, and the Stewards of the race track bowed to their dictate that there must be no starting machine used on the track. Ever since the McGinness starting machine has been put up at the track, there has been, for some unaccountable reason, an opposition to it among the jockeys and some of the trainers. It has served to work more satisfactorily than any of the machines that have been used, which is, perhaps, the reason for the opposition, but some one possibly suggested at one of the races, that Starter Caldwell be the boy who rode the Wicks again as the machine, and yesterday met the respect of the youngsters in the way mentioned.

The direct cause for the opposition was that on Tuesday Sid Wicks and his rider got tangled up in the barrier, and, though both were not hurt in any way to speak of, the jockeys decided to protest against the use of the machine. It was discovered after the trouble that some one had tampered with the electric wires that raise the barrier, breaking one of the wires so that the electric connection with which the barrier is thrown would not work. Truly, the path of the jockey of a stirring machine is anything but a rose one.

Despite the opposition of the jockeys, widely prevalent, comes from the fact that all the boys have an even chance when a machine is used—the public believes in a starting machine and wants see of some sort adopted. Those who play "the leppers" for a living, however, have the say, and in addition of the races. They think a machine is all right, but give it to them so they do not have to oppose it on a ball-dozen occasions, the jockeys and whoever happens to be back of them in this particular fight. So far, the only solid fact is that the starting machine is here to stay, and it has been mainly prompt and good, and there have been no false starts at the post. All the races have been run over every day by 6 o'clock, which has enabled people to get away in time for dinner. The starting machine has done this possible. Pegs the prompting and want some sort of a starting machine, the management of the race track in question should be considered in the matter. There is not little enough consideration on the race tracks as it is.

There was much grumbling about the racing yesterday, some of the horses made a blunder of them or fell in the stretch, which would have been the only thing worth seeing in the racing.

The first race, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., a brother-in-law of some of the Astors, the Goelets, and the Cornelius Vanderbilts, was the best thing that was given to the talent.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; $400 added; seven furlongs. Starters:

Horse	Age	Weight	Jockey
Sir Linden	3	102	Griffin
Watchman	3	109	Tomkos
Lodi	3	97	Harry Shannon
Kallihoe	3	101	Find Out
Will Elliot	3	99	Taylor

Sir Linden, 102, Griffin, 4 to 1, 1
Watchman, 109, Tomkos, 8 to 1, 2
Lodi, 97, Harry Shannon, 8 to 1, 3

Time, 1:27½.

Start good. Won easily. Winner, bay colt, by Linden-Hallie. Trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; $400 added; one mile and a quarter. Starters:

Horse	Age	Weight	Jockey
Bonnie Scotland	3	97	Griffin
Ben Eder	3	97	Tomkos
Ben Brush	3	97	Taylor
Ben Ali	3	97	Harry Shannon
Ben Strome	3	97	Hamilton
Ben Volio	3	97	Hill
Ben Bolt	3	97	Overton
Ben Brandon	3	97	Hinsdale
Ben Ledi	3	97	Sloan
Ben Harrison	3	97	Doggett
Ben Hadden	3	97	Clayton
Ben Hur	3	97	Garrison
Ben Hamilton	3	97	Blackwell
Ben Hall	3	97	Howard
Ben Ruler	3	97	Boland
Ben Frost	3	97	Hoffer
Ben Nevis	3	97	Doggett
Ben Ami	3	97	Hill
Ben Lomond	3	97	Gardner
Ben Brown	3	97	Hamilton
Ben Lomond	3	97	Gardner

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

Time, 2:09.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; for two-year-olds; $400 added; five furlongs. Starters:

Horse	Age	Weight	Jockey
Tribune	2	110	Griffin
Ben Brush	2	110	Taylor
Ben Ali	2	110	Harry Shannon
Ben Strome	2	110	Hamilton
Ben Volio	2	110	Hill
Ben Bolt	2	110	Overton
Ben Brandon	2	110	Hinsdale
Ben Ledi	2	110	Sloan
Ben Harrison	2	110	Doggett
Ben Hadden	2	110	Clayton
Ben Hur	2	110	Garrison
Ben Hamilton	2	110	Blackwell
Ben Hall	2	110	Howard
Ben Ruler	2	110	Boland
Ben Frost	2	110	Hoffer
Ben Nevis	2	110	Doggett
Ben Ami	2	110	Hill
Ben Lomond	2	110	Gardner
Ben Brown	2	110	Hamilton
Ben Lomond	2	110	Gardner

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

Time, 1:03.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; $400 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Starters:

Horse	Age	Weight	Jockey
Volley	3	97	Griffin
Ben Brush	3	97	Taylor
Ben Ali	3	97	Harry Shannon
Ben Strome	3	97	Hamilton
Ben Volio	3	97	Hill
Ben Bolt	3	97	Overton
Ben Brandon	3	97	Hinsdale
Ben Ledi	3	97	Sloan
Ben Harrison	3	97	Doggett
Ben Hadden	3	97	Clayton
Ben Hur	3	97	Garrison
Ben Hamilton	3	97	Blackwell
Ben Hall	3	97	Howard
Ben Ruler	3	97	Boland
Ben Frost	3	97	Hoffer
Ben Nevis	3	97	Doggett
Ben Ami	3	97	Hill
Ben Lomond	3	97	Gardner
Ben Brown	3	97	Hamilton
Ben Lomond	3	97	Gardner

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

Time, 1:03.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds that have never been placed. Purse $400. Time—1:03.

1—Knight of the Garter, T. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Scarsea, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 (Griffin).

2—Hilton, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 110, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1 (Doggett).

3—Albemarle, P. Lorillard's b. c., 107, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2 (Gardner).

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

Trianon, 107, 10 to 1, (Hamilton) Mary Saint, 107, 4 to 1, (Littlefield) Peggy Bird, 113, 6 to 1, (Taylor) The Allen, 107, 8 to 1, (Hill); Miriam M., 107, 7 to 1, (Dalle-do) Yeldon, 107, 20 to 1, (Steele) and Sentence, 110, 10 to 1, (Sheedy), also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds that have never been placed. Purse $400. Time—1:03.

1—Lonsdale, D. Gideon's b. c., by Pontiac-The Squaw, 110 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 (Hill).

2—Chimerine, Erie Stables br. c., 107, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Doggett)

3—Fair Recluse, A. R. & F. Keene's b. f., 107, 4 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Hinsdale)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Tooth Cash, 110, 8 to 1, (Clayton) Convention, 107, 12 to 1, (Littlefield) Rosalun, 107, 8 to 1, (Hamilton) Fleur de Luce, 107, 20 to 1, (Wallace) Tea Caddy, 113, 6 to 1, (Caral); Fortune, 110, 20 to 1, (Healy) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds; selling allowances; purse $500. Time—1:43½.

1—Luther, W. C. Daly's b. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabule, 105 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Clayton)

2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 103, 11 to 10 and out.....(Sloane)

3—Chaparal, R. Bradley's b. g., 99, 8 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

Reckon, 97, 12 to 1, (Hoffer,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Handicap; purse $500. Time—1:27¾.

1—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Electa Flavina, 105 pounds, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Hill)

2—Sunny Slope, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5, 102, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Brazil)

3—Woodford, S. N. Leary's ch. g., aged, 135, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(McInerney)

St. Anthony, 155, 7 to 5, (Chandler) and Lafayette, 130, 7 to 1, (Cannot,) also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Merrymaker, 122 pounds; Contribution, 117; Whipcord, 115; Sultan II., 115; Oskaleta, 115; Rockledge, 112; Captain Russell, 112; Chat, 112; Louise N., 110.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Fretful, 108 pounds; Haphazard, 108; Meadowthorpe, 108; Russler, 108; Don Bias, 108; Lady Mottle, 105; Dye, 105; Florian, 105.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds. Handicap. The Dragon, 118 pounds; Formal, 112; Valley, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—The Electric Handicap of $1,500. For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Cleophus, 114 pounds; Lithos, 112; Regulator, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Two miles. Nanki Pooh, 112 pounds; Mirage, 97; Emma C., 92.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden three-year-olds. Titmouse, 115 pounds; Nick Johnson, 112; De Cameron, 112; Bergen, 112; Fergan, 112; Mormon, 112; Medica, 110; Annie Sweet, 110.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward. The Native, 107 pounds; Sir Linden, 102; Kallihoe, 101; Find Out, 100; Watchman, 100; Tomoka, 81; Will Elliot, 99; Lodi, 97; Harry Shannon, 88.

Labrador Won the Breeders Plate.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—At Kempton Park today the City of London Breeders Foal Plate of 1,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, Jubilee course, one mile, was won by the Duke of Westminster's br. c. Labrador, by Sheen, out of Ornament. Mr. G. Dawson's br. c. Welbeck, by Ayrshire, was second, and Mr. Houldsworth's br. c. Positano, by St. Simon, third.

NEW-YORKS WIN AND LOSE.

They Succeeded in Scoring Their First Victory from Boston This Year.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Boston, 6.
*Boston, 6; New-York, 4.
Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 0.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 3.
*Louisville, 4; Cleveland, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 1.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	63	28	.692
Cincinnati	65	30	.684
Cleveland	58	34	.630
Chicago	57	40	.588
Pittsburg	52	41	.559
Boston	50	42	.543
Brooklyn	42	50	.457
Philadelphia	41	50	.451
New-York	40	54	.426
Washington	35	55	.389
St. Louis	29	61	.312
Louisville	23	68	.253

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Bostons and New-Yorks split even to-day in two exciting games. The visitors succeeded in taking a game from the Bostons for the only time this season. Boston tied in the eighth inning of the first game by fine hitting, but New-York pulled out in the last on Van Haltren's base on balls and Beckley's home run. Sullivan pitched fine ball in the second game. Boston pulled out in the seventh making 3 runs, 3 being due to a poor throw of Davis to first, followed by Long's three-bagger. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-YORK.	R	B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	PO	A	E
Beckley, 1b	1	2	15	0	0	Hamilton, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Tiernan, cf	2	2	1	0	0	Tenney, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Duffy, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Joyce, 3b	0	2	1	3	0	Stivetts, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Glenalvin, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Bannon, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	2	5	0	Long, ss	0	1	3	2	0
Ewing, c	0	0	4	0	0	Tucker, 3b	0	1	1	5	0
Wilson, c	0	0	2	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	12	0	1
Clark, p	0	0	0	2	0	Bergen, c	0	1	2	1	0
						Willis, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Total	3	5	27	13	0	Sullivan, p	0	1	0	2	0
						Ganzel, c	0	1	0	0	0
						Nichols, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	3	8	27	15	1

New-York ..... 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
Boston ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1—6

Earned runs—New-York, 3; Boston, 5. Home run—Tiernan. Two-base hit—Hamilton. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Collins. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Tenney, Long. First base on balls—By Sullivan, 4; by Nichols, 2. First base on errors—New-York, 2; Boston, 3. Struck out—By Clark, Tucker. Double plays—McGann, Long, and Tucker. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	1	3	1	0	Beckley, 1b	2	2	10	0	0
Tenney, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Doyle, 2b	1	1	1	2	0
Hannan, lf	1	1	4	0	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Long, ss	0	2	3	2	0	Joyce, 3b	0	0	3	4	0
Tucker, 3b	0	0	3	2	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	2	1
McGann, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	Davis, ss	0	0	0	3	1
Gleason, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	Ewing, c	0	1	7	1	0
Collins, c	0	1	1	2	0	Wilson, c	0	0	6	1	0
Stivetts, p	0	1	1	3	2	Sullivan, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	12	1	Total	4	8	24	10	2

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0—6
New-York ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; New-York, 2. Home run—Beckley. Three-base hit—Long. Two-base hits—Long, Van Haltren, Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Davis, Sullivan. Stolen bases—Bannon, Duffy. First base on balls—By Stivetts, 2; by Sullivan, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Sullivan, 1. Wild pitches—By Stivetts, 1; by Sullivan, 1. Struck out—By Stivetts, 1. Double plays—Collins, Long and Tucker; Hamilton and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

PAYNE'S FINE PITCHING.

Baltimore Could Make Only Two Hits in the Game at Eastern Park.

Payne's pitching was too much for the Baltimore Leaguers while yesterday at Eastern Park, and the Brooklyns shut out the champions. Two hits were all the visitors could make, and both were credited to Jennings. Otis turned out to be a three-bagger, owing to a bound from the bleachery fence that escaped McCarthy.

The Brooklyns played a good game all through the nine innings. Slow's clean, quick work at second being refreshing in these dog days of ball playing. Anderson, who was at first base in La Chance's place, also played lively ball. A catch of a foul fly by Donnelly, the Baltimore's third baseman, was a feature of the game.

To-day two games will be played, the first beginning at 2 P. M.

The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	0	2	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	0	2	1	0	Shindle, 2b	0	1	0	2	0	0
Jennings, ss	0	0	2	1	3	1	Jones, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	0	9	0	0	Dolly, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brodie, cf	0	0	0	4	0	0	McCarthy, lf	0	0	2	1	0	0
Donnelly, 3b	0	0	0	2	3	0	Shoch, 2b	0	0	1	2	1	0
Clarke, c	0	0	0	2	0	0	Grim, c	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hoffer, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	Payne, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	0	3	20	8	1	Total	1	1	8	27	3	0

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Three-base hit—Jennings. Two-base hits—Shindle, Grim. Stolen bases—Anderson, Kelley. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. First base on balls—Off Payne, 2; off Hoffer, 4. Struck out—By Payne, 4; by Hoffer, 1. Double plays—Keeler and Donnelly; Donnelly, Reitz and Doyle. Hit by pitcher—Griffin. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Baltimore, 5. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Hill and Baxter; Cuppy and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Louisville, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Herman and Baxter; Wallace and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	1	5	—9
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Washington, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Taylor and Clemens; Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3	

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Griffin and Kittridge; Foreman and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

Game called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness.

AT PITTSBURG.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburg 1. Batteries—Breitenstein and McFarland; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Paterson, 13; Newark, 10.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Heavy batting by the home team gave them the third successive victory over Newark to-day. Lloyd pitched for Newark and was touched up for seventeen safe hits in eight innings, when the game was called on account of darkness. Gray, the Paterson pitcher, was also hit hard, and in the eighth inning Cogan relieved him. Cogan struck out three men in the inning he pitched. The score follows:

Paterson	4	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	—13	
Newark	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	—10

Base hits—Paterson, 17; Newark, 11. Errors—Paterson, 5; Newark, 4. Batteries—Gray, Cogan, and Eltom; Lloyd and A. Rothfuss. Umpire—Mr. Clinton.

Hartford, 8; Athletic, 2.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12.—To-day's game with the Athletics was the best of the week. Cain was harder to find than either of the other pitchers from Philadelphia. The score.

Hartford	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	..	—8
Athletic	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Hartford, 8; Athletic, 10. Errors—Hartford, 2; Athletic, 5. Batteries—Bowen and Smith; Cain and Milligan.

LABOR DAY CARNIVAL OF SPORTS.

Special Running Races at New-Jersey Athletic Club.

The Labor Day carnival of sports of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will commence at 12 o'clock on the club grounds, Bayonne City, N. J. The opening event will be an association football game between the famous Centreville Athletic Club team and the Empires of Bayonne. The annual game of Gaelic football will be played between the champion, the William Barry Association, and the Sarsfields of Elizabethport. A local championship game of baseball will be played between the teams of the New-Jersey Athletic Club and the Bayonne Field Club.

The star attractions of the day will be the half-mile special scratch run and the two-mile special scratch run, in which events the fastest runners in America will compete. The prizes will be a gold stop-watch to first, gold watch to second, and silver medal to third.

The other athletic events which are scheduled for 2 o'clock are as follows: One-hundred-yard run, one-mile run, one-mile walk, two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run, eight-hundred-and-eighty-yard run, bread jump, four-hundred-and-forty-yard run, two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle race, high jump, and eight-hundred-and-eighty-yard run, novice.

The bicycle races, which will be held under the League of American Wheelmen sanction, will be a one-mile and a two-mile race, handicap.

Regular New-Jersey Athletic Club gold, silver, and bronze die medals will be given to first, second, and third in each event.

The prizes will be on exhibition at A. G. Spalding & Brothers, 126 and 130 Nassau Street. Entries close with J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 29.

METEOR WON THE PRIZE.

Defeated Britannia Twenty Minutes in the Victoria Yacht Club Regatta.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The races of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta were continued to-day over the fifty-mile course sailed over yesterday. In the race for large raters the prizes were a cup valued at £300 and a purse of £150 in money for the winner and a purse of £50 to the second. The prizes were presented by Mr. Whittaker Wright. The Caress, Atlas, Britannia, Satanita, Isolde, Corsair, and Meteor started, taking the eastward at 10:05. The wind was light from the northwest.

In the race for twenty-raters The Saint, Isolde, Penitent, Niagara, Saponine, and Audrey started at 10:15. The small raters sailed over the same course as the larger boats, but only once round instead of twice, as in the case of the big boats. The prizes in the race for the small raters were £25 and £10.

The race for large raters was won by the Meteor, which finished at 4:51:30. The Atlas finished second, ten minutes later, and the Britannia third, twenty minutes later. The second prize went to the Caress, which was the first boat under sixty-eight rating to finish.

The race for twenty-raters was won by The Saint. The Penitent was second and Niagara fourth.

ASAHI'S SIXTEENTH VICTORY.

Under Capt. Watson's Clever Handling She Won the Duryea Cup.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Bayard Thayer's Asahi won the Duryea Cup for 30-footers to-day. The Boston boat was cleverly handled by "Nat" Watson, and it was her sixteenth victory since she was launched. The English-built Rosemary was not in the race, and it is evident that her owner, Gerald Paget, is disgusted with her showing. He sailed Harry Whitney's Dorothy to-day, but made a very poor showing with her. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, as usual, assisted her husband on the Vaquero, and Winthrop Rutherfurd took a hand at sailing the Hera, with Ralph Ellis. The wind blew strongly from the southwest, and as the course from Branton's Cove to and around Dyer's Island Buoy was selected, a distance of eighteen miles, it was a run to the turn and a reach beat home.

Mr. Ellis got the Hera over the line first at 2:30 o'clock by a nice piece of jockeying, but her lead was cut down during the run. The Carolina, and Puck, the latter sailed by ex-Commodore Morgan, soon outfooted her. The Asahi sailed very fast before the wind, her big sail filling prettily, and she was nearly a minute ahead at the turn, which was made as follows: Asahi, 3:44:10; Carolina, 3:45:12; Puck, 3:46:05; Hera, 3:45:30; Vaquero, 3:45:42; Raccoon, 3:45:59; Esperanza, 3:45:55; Musme, 3:46:02; Wawa, 3:49:55; and Dorothy, 3:47:45.

In the run home the wind that the Asahi could gain only a few seconds over the Hera after the turn. The latter passed both the Puck and Carolina, and increased her lead over the Vaquero, which manager pitched on to windward and stake their fortunes upon. This bit of little fliers coming home was a charming picture.

Mr. Hostetter has engaged Capt. Champlin of the Memory to sail the Raccoon and is out for a share of the cups. The time was as follows:

Name.	Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Asahi	Bayard Thayer	5:30:07	2:30:07
Hera	E. L. Ellis	5:30:55	2:30:55
Vaquero	H. B. Duryea	5:31:55	2:31:55
Carolina	Pembroke Jones	5:32:20	2:32:20
Musme	J. Macoomber	5:33:40	2:33:40
Raccoon	E. D. Hostetter	5:34:25	2:34:25
Esperanza	A. Van Wickle	5:35:07	2:35:07
Puck	E. D. Morgan	5:36:20	2:36:20
Wawa	J. A. Stillman	5:42:40	2:42:40
Dorothy	H. P. Whitney	did not finish.	

Light Winds for the Yachts.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Marblehead-Corinthians opened the races of their midsummer series to-day with contests in the twenty-five-foot, twenty-one-foot, twenty-one-foot cat, and the knockabout classes. The wind was light, from the eastward, and a short course of about six miles was given all except the Half-Way Rock and return. All except the knockabouts finished within the time limit. The Beatrice won in the twenty-five-foot class, beating Rex and others. Privateer did not start. In the twenty-one-foot fish and mackerels, the Adams boys' Rooster had an easy thing, beating Satanic, Cleaner, Tacoma, and Reaper. Cleoptica won in the twenty-one-foot catboat class. Cock Robin was leading the knockabouts and Water Lily second, when "no race" was declared by the Regatta Committee.

The racing will be continued for the next three days.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 12.—Passed East—Steam yachts Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Reva, G. L. Ronalds; Parthena, Stephen J. Roach; Reposo, B. B. McGregor; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Anita, Commodore John H. Flagler, and Allegra, C. M. Pratt.

Passed West—Steam yachts Sylva, Commodore E. M. Brown; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin, and Oriental, E. R. Ladew.

Steam yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., left here this afternoon for Larchmont. Sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Doscher, and yawl Kwasind, S. J. Hyde, for the eastward.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Yachts sailing to-day past Brenton's Reef Light: Electra, T. Jefferson Coolidge; Emeline, G. Kortright, and schooners Constellation, George W. Weld, and Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw. Steam yacht Mindora, E. W. Bliss, and schooner Victor, A. J. Morgan, arrived.

Rich Prizes for Schooner Yachts.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club will have two days' racing at the end of this month. On Saturday, Aug. 29 there will be a race for all schooners, sailing in one class for a five-hundred-dollar cup offered by Commodore H. C. Rouse, and a race for thirty-footers. The prize for this class will be a cumulative one, $100 will be offered if five start, and $20 or $25 added for each additional starter. On Monday, Aug. 31, the schooners will race for the Robert Carter Memorial Prize, valued at $500. There will also be a race for twenty-footers. The challenge of the International Cup will be selected from the class, and the trial races will be held next June. Oliver E. Cromwell of the Seawanhaka Club is to act as Chairman of the Race Committee in the races between the Canadian and the Canada, to be sailed at Toledo.

American Yacht Club Races.

The American Yacht Club will have a special regatta next Saturday off Milton Point. The start will be made at noon. The races will be for the special thirty-foot, twenty-one-foot, fifteen-foot classes, and cabin cats; twenty-five-foot class. The prizes are given by Rear Commodore Charles T. Wells. For the regatta on Sept. 19, Vice Commodore W. R. Hearst has offered a two-hundred-dollar cup for schooners, all to sail in one class. He has also offered cup for the ninety-five-foot class, and another for the seventy-five-foot class. The other prizes will be given by Commodore John H. Flagler.

HONORS FOR NEW-YORK A. C.

Won the Eight-Oared Shell Race and Intermediate Doubles at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The opening day of the twenty-fourth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen drew a good attendance to Saratoga Lake, where seven events on the programme were rowed under fairly good weather conditions. The races were not started until 5:18 P. M., but the sun glaring down from a cloudless sky made it intensely hot on the water. Before the races were over a bank of clouds hid the sun, and a wind squall stirred up such rough water that a delay of half an hour in starting the eight-oared shell race was necessary.

The New-York Athletic Club carried off the honors of the day, winning the intermediate eight-oared shell race, and the intermediate doubles. The New-York eight made the best time of the day—8:26 for the mile and a half, straightaway, and in the doubles, their time was 8:21—3½ seconds better than the record for intermediate doubles on this course.

All the races to-day, except the eight-oared, were rowed one and one-half miles, with a turn, both start and finish being opposite the bluff at the north end of the lake, and the whole course in plain view of the spectators, who sat in picturesque groups on the grassy slopes, under the trees, and on the lawns about Moons' place.

In the first event to-day—that for pair-oared shells, the Vespers of Philadelphia came in well ahead of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, also of Philadelphia, but the latter protested that the Vespers failed to turn their stake properly, and claimed the race. Decision was withheld.

The Ariels of Baltimore defeated the Detroits quite handily in the intermediate four-oared shell race.

Only six of the twelve entries for the senior single sculls appeared. W. S. McDowell of Chicago went to pieces, and the first heat was taken by E. A. Thompson of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto. J. B. Juvenal of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia won the second heat, defeating Fred Cresser of the Vespers of Philadelphia and C. E. Bulger of Albany.

In the race for four-oared senior shells the Winnipeg crew won easily over the Institutes of Newark, N. J.; the Riversides of Cambridgeport, Mass.; the New-York Athletic Club, and the Wyandottes of Wyandotte, Mich.

The summaries follow:

Pair-Oared Shell Race.—Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, D. J. Hegarty bow, H. M. Hughes stroke, finished first; Pennsylvania Barge Club, A. J. Ingraham bow, C. B. Dix stroke, second. Time—9:80½. Race protested; awarded to Pennsylvania Barge Club.

Four-Oared Shell Race, Intermediate.—Won by Ariel Boat Club of Baltimore—William H. Weed, Frank A. Hancock, William N. Cumnins, and E. J. Callahan stroke. Detroit Boat Club—Joseph T. Lyons, Harry L. Pierson, D. B. Duffield, E. L. Warren, (stroke,) second. Time—9:11.

Single Sculls.—Won by E. A. Thompson, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Joseph J. Whitehead, Riverside Boat Club, (Mass.,) second; W. S. McDowell, Delaware Boat Club, Chicago, third. Time—10:18¾.

Second Heat Senior Single Sculls.—Won by J. B. Juvenal, Pennsylvania Barge Club; Fred Cresser, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; C. E. Bulger, Albany Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y., third. Time—10:49.

Eight-oared Shell Intermediate.—Won by New-York Athletic Club—Walter W. Griffiths, George Kollstede, George E. Grant, Edwin Crawford, Theodore E. Tomlinson, F. V.

Thursday
August 13-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

COMMITTEE IN TROUBLE

NOT SMOOTH SAILING FOR DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL BODY.

Some Members Who Do Not Indorse the Populistic Ideas Send No Proxies—Ignored by the New-York Men—No Prominent Tammany Leaders Call—Talk of Discipline—Mr. Hill's Amendments to Platform Considered.

The National Committee in charge of the Bryan and Sewall campaign met at noon yesterday. It found itself in the midst of troubles.

Some members who do not indorse the Populistic platform and candidates had not taken the trouble to send proxies, and the Democrats of this State had let the entire Democratic gathering so severely alone that the committee was in a state of mind bordering on desperation.

The meeting was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the corridors was a crowd of visitors from the South and West. They were shouting for 16 to 1 and the other free-silver notions, and filling the air with the unreasoning claims which characterized the Populistic demonstrations in the West.

But the New-York Democrats had ignored the National body. With disconsolate looks the committee related that not one of the prominent Tammany leaders had called. The organization had not been represented in any of the councils of the last two days. No Democrats of prominence from up the State, except former Treasurer Elliot Danforth, had had an encouraging word, or expressed any concern whatever over the campaign.

Before the National Committee met Tammany Leader Richard Croker called with his friend, Frank S. Gibbs of the Republican camp, William Sulzer and Senator Charles D. Gibney. Mr. Croker's visit from his State apparently took no interest in the proceedings.

The committee had been able to drum up a few proxies in addition to those on hand at the meeting Tuesday. Senator Ben. Tillman of South Carolina was also on hand to represent his State.

The committee came to the subject of loyalty to the ticket some attention, and there were stories that some members who are not in sympathy with Bryan and his platform would be put off the National committee. One man so to be disciplined, it was said, were to be William F. Sheehan of New-York, ex-Governor Flower, Congressman Amos W. Taylor of Minnesota, and possibly others. After the meeting, the members who were present said that no action of the sort indicated had been discussed.

"The attitude of one member who was not present was discussed," said Secretary Walsh, "and no explanation was made which was satisfactory. That was all that was said or done on the subject."

Mr. Walsh declined to give the name of the committeeman whose attitude had been thus discussed in his absence.

Reports have been published that Hugh Wallace has resigned from the new organization because he did not indorse Bryan on the silver platform. Secretary Walsh said the committee had no evidence of a vacancy because of Mr. Wallace's resignation.

The committee formally elected Mr. Walsh, who has been temporarily in the position to be the permanent Secretary of the committee. He hails from Ottumwa, Iowa, and is here as the representative of his State on both the National and Notification Committees.

The subject of Mr. Hill's amendments proposed in the Chicago Convention to be added to the platform was taken up, the question being whether the amendment proposing a publicity for the validity of existing contracts had passed or not.

Chairman pro tem. of the Chicago Convention J. D. Richardson of Tennessee was before the committee and made a statement. He said he was positive that none of Mr. Hill's amendments had been adopted. He distinctly remembered the result of every motion, and his ruling that the amendments were lost.

Col. Charles H. Jones of St. Louis said he was also positive that the amendments had not passed. The National Committee then adopted the following resolution, which was presented by Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri:

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention assembled at Chicago, in July, 1896 be prepared for publication, and printed under the direction of the permanent Chairman of said convention, and the Chairman pro tem., Mr. Richardson of Tennessee.

Chairman Jones of the committee was not ready to announce the Campaign Committee, and so the committee adjourned until evening, to go in a body to the notification meeting.

Claim Against Republican Committee.

Judgment by default was entered at the County Clerk's office yesterday against Charles W. Hackett, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New-York, for $421, in favor of Stephen G. Patterson, an assigned claim from William S. Matheson, editor of the Sauerlicht of Austin, Texas. It was claimed that Mr. Watson performed services for the committee at its request, between Feb. 25 and May 2, 1896, by printing cuts and articles in his paper, in advocacy of the nomination of Levi P. Morton for President of the United States. His bill was $300; interest and costs make up the balance.

A WOMAN'S DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

J. G. Boyd Says It Has Nothing to Do with His Candidacy for Governor.

There is a new woman's Democratic organization. Its name is the Woman's National Democratic League, and its incorporation papers have been filed in the offices of the Clerk of New-York County and of the Secretary of State at Albany. The papers were signed by Mrs. Mary A. Whillin, First Vice President of the Woman's Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club; Mrs. Josephine A. Luhrs, Second Vice President; Dr. Ella V. Cameron, Secretary, and four other influential members of the club.

The Woman's Bryan and Sewall Club was started a few weeks ago in the office of ex-Senator John G. Boyd at a meeting of the Citizens' Alliance. Its organization was largely due to a suggestion made by Mr. Boyd. Dr. Ella Jennings was elected President of the club at a meeting following that at which the election of the minor officers took place and in lieu of another woman who had been expected to accept the position. Mr. Boyd held the responsible position of counsel to the club. The club, which was said to be the first Democratic woman's club organized for this campaign, become subject to some internal disagreements. Mr. Boyd, as counsel, naturally gave such advice as he thought the infant organization needed. Dr. Jennings did not agree with all of his advice, and, being a good woman's-rights woman, she did not like having a man speaking authoritively to the club.

The Woman's National Democratic League is the result of the disagreements in the club. Dr. Jennings's friends say that the new organization is really to be "ex-Senator John G. Boyd's woman's club."

"It is to be composed of willingly led workers for the advancement of the ex-Senator into the Gubernatorial chair. The brightest women will not be in it, anyway," they say.

"There were some men from the middle and western counties of the State in my office recently," said ex-Senator Boyd to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "who talked about my being a candidate for the office of Governor, but I did not know anything about it before. The woman's organization has nothing to do with the matter. At the meeting of the Bryan and Sewall Club last Thursday Henry Nichols, at one time Secretary of the Anti-Monopoly League, read a letter from John O'Donnell of the Buffalo Free Silver League with reference to the matter to show the trend of popular opinion, but no action of any kind was taken by the club. Mr. Nichols had been asked to speak, and in the course of his remarks he read the letter."

The letter recommends "John G. Boyd as an ideal Gubernatorial standard bearer for the highest official position in the State."

Mr. Boyd says he does not know why the Bryan and Sewall Club should cease to exist because of the incorporation of the Woman's National Democratic League, which is an independent organization. He believes women have influence in politics in many ways, and these ways can be increased by organization. He thinks while the club is new to the business of politics there is no objection to his taking counsel of any man of sound political views.

"I am always open and above board," he said in concluding his remarks. "I have nothing to conceal." In this way he answers the accusation of bishop ments that, in assisting in incorporating the new league, he has been leading weak members of the Bryan and Sewall Club in dark and devious political paths.

HARRY NOAD DISCHARGED.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Sues for Money He Claims as His Own.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday discharged Harry Noad, who was accused of having stolen $5,500 from the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company while he was an assistant paymaster of the road.

There have been several examinations in this case before Commissioner Shields in extradition proceedings.

In discharging Noad, Commissioner Shields said that, while Charles Fox, counsel to the British Consul had allowed no evidence in the case to escape him, yet such evidence as had been presented was not sufficiently corroboratory and was in other respects insufficient to hold Noad. The testimony of Noad, he said, corroborated by that of the Cleverly woman regarding the $3,000 found in the safe-deposit vault, had not been contradicted, and the circumstantial evidence against Noad was not of a character or so connected as to warrant his detention.

Noad, with his counsel, Edmund E. Price, went to the United States Marshal's office to claim the money and other things surrendered by the woman, but could not obtain the money, as a claim against it has been filed by the Canadian Pacific Company, and its possession will depend upon the outcome of a suit which, if Noad defends it, will be tried in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Roosevelt Visits the Mayor.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board called upon Mayor Strong at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and held a long conference with him. Neither would state the nature of the interview, but it is believed to have been with reference to the recent trial of Police Commissioner Parker, upon which Mayor Strong has not yet rendered a decision.

TAILORS GAINING GROUND

THEIR AGREEMENT NOW SIGNED BY 242 CONTRACTORS.

The Strike May Be Declared Off on Saturday—Sixty-eight Co-operative Shops Now at Work—The Makers of Trousers to Hold a Mass Meeting To-night in New Irving Hall—Attack in a Sheriff Street Shop.

It was stated yesterday that 242 contractors had signed the agreement of the Brotherhood of Tailors up to Tuesday evening. These contractors employ about 2,800 men and 500 women.

The Brotherhood secured on Tuesday the signatures of two of the strongest contractors in the city—Henry Davis of 87 Lewis Street and Jacob Hayman of 174 Allen Street. Mr. Davis employs 50 hands and Mr. Hayman from 75 to 100. Mr. Hayman has been working with non-union hands for some time, but they were notified yesterday that they would not be wanted after completing the work in hand.

Leader Schoenfeld stated yesterday morning that there were at work 68 co-operative shops, employing about 900 men and 300 women. This adds 8 new shops to the list, and there will be about 150 in operation by Saturday.

He also stated that if two-thirds of the members of the union have received employment by Saturday the strike will be declared off and the remaining members will be allowed to adjust their differences.

The influence of the general office of the United Garment Workers and of the Clothing Cutters' Amalgamated Association has been brought to bear with good results on the leading clothing manufacturers to withdraw their work from the contractors who have not made their peace with the Brotherhood of Tailors.

The members of the Brotherhood of Tailors who are working at the present time have decided to tax themselves 10 per cent. of their wages, the receipts from which assessment are to go toward the support of the unemployed members. It is estimated that the strike, which is now in its fourth week, has cost the brotherhood $3,500.

At the headquarters of the Pantsmakers' Union, 226 Stanton Street, it was stated yesterday that thirty contractors had signed the agreement up to 10 o'clock A. M. The union will hold a mass meeting tonight at New Irving Hall, 214 Broome Street. Joseph Barondess will deliver an address.

There was a quarrel in the shop of Louis Silverstein, at 71 Sheriff Street, yesterday morning, which was caused by a crowd of strikers, headed by Isaac Epstein of 134 Suffolk Street, entering the shop and demanding that the men work quit. A fight followed, and Epstein was arrested. In the Essex Market Police Court he was fined $10. When Silverstein left the court he asked Policeman Finlay to accompany him to his home. When the two men reached the corner above the court they were surrounded by a crowd of strikers, who threw stones at them. Finlay arrested Joseph Cohen of 136 Suffolk Street, and he was fined $10 in the Essex Market Police Court.

Five hundred members of the Knee Pants Makers' Union met in Walhalla Hall last night and discussed the question of striking against a reduction of wages. Max Shore presided and Simon Berner, Sol Poim, W. Lief, and others spoke. They said that wages had been reduced from $12 to $6 a week, and they thought that there should be a strike, but that it would be best to delay it for a few days. It was decided to defer action, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow night.

WANTED HIS PAPERS.

A Prussian-American Said to be in Trouble at Havre.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—County Clerk Wrightson of Essex County to-day received a letter from Frederick W. E. Stroetzel, who asked that a copy of his naturalization papers be sent him, as he had lost his original papers.

The letter came from Havre, France, and stated that Stroetzel was in trouble, and that the papers were a "question of life and death" to him.

What the trouble was was not stated. In the letter Stroetzel says that he was born in Prussia on July 1, 1853, and that he came to this country in 1874, taking out his first papers two years later and his last papers three years subsequently.

It was found that the man had been regularly naturalized here, and a copy of the papers, showing that he was a citizen, was sent to him by Chief Clerk Mahr.

Secretary Herbert Sails for Europe.

Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, and his daughter sailed for Europe yesterday morning on the American Line Steamship St. Louis. While abroad Secretary Herbert will study the process of the manufacture of improved armor plate. He will visit the celebrated steel works at Sheffield, Lussom, and Toulon, with the hope that this Government can be supplied with better armor plate, and at cheaper rates. William L. Wilson, Postmaster General, also intended to sail on the St. Louis, but while he was at the steamship pier his plans were changed by a telegram announcing that Mrs. Wilson was ill.

TEXT OF A NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Of Interest to Manufacturers Who Trade in British Central Africa.

The following text of the new customs tariff of British Central Africa will be of value to manufacturers who are interested in trade in that region:

A duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on all goods, except guns, gunpowder, and ammunition, (which are subject to a duty of 10 per cent.) and machinery, agricultural implements, and materials for making railways, tramways, or roads, materials to be used as coffee manures, (as defined below,) vehicles, (as defined below,) and live stock, (as defined below,) which are allowed to be imported free of duty.

The substance defined as coffee manures, which are allowed to be imported free of duty, are the following: Sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, (saltpeter,) carbonate of potash, guano, dissolved guanos, fish guanos, tray bentos guano, sombrero, bone ash, dissolved bones, burnt bones, raw and bruised bones, phosphatic manures, (embracing the different forms in which this mineral may be obtained as a marketable commodity, such as super-phosphates, cerpolites, gypsum, dried blood, horn dust, shoddy, poonac, sulphuric acid, insecticides, with appliances for using the same.)

Vehicles which are allowed to be imported free of duty include any wheeled carriages or wheels, or other parts of such carriages.

Live stock which is allowed to be imported free of duty includes horses, mules, asses, oxen, sheep, goats, swine, and poultry.

A duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on guns, gunpowder, and ammunition. The following duties on alcohol or liquids containing alcohol: On wine, ale, porter, and beer of every sort, per case of one dozen old wine bottles, or part thereof, 5 per cent. ad valorem; on brandy, whisky rum, gin, liquors, and miscellaneous spirits or strong waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes's dydrometer, where the degree of strength does not exceed proof, for each imperial gallon or part thereof, 12s., and for every degree or part of a degree over proof, an additional duty, per imperial gallon or part thereof, is 1s.; on brandy, whisky, gin, rum, and miscellaneous spirits or strong waters, these being sweetened or so mixed that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained per each imperial gallon or part thereof, 12s.

Ten shillings per pound on ivory (elephant) for entire tusks not exceeding fifteen pounds in weight. (Pieces of ivory or tusks weighing, when entire, over fifteen pounds, which have been cut up to reduce them to weights below fifteen pounds, will be charged at the rate of 9d. per pound. Nine pence per pound on ivory (elephant) for entire tusks over fifteen pounds in weight. One penny per pound on hippopotamus teeth and rhinoceros horns. One shilling an ounce on gold.

FURTHER DELAY BY POLICE BOARD.

Inspectorship Question Not Settled—Sixty-five Policemen Appointed.

Only routine business was transacted by the Board of Police Commissioners at its meeting yesterday on account of the absence of Commissioner Andrews.

The question of police Inspectorships, it is understood, will be discussed next Wednesday, and Commissioner Parker will give his views on the appointment of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh as Inspectors.

Patrolman Patrick T. Reid of the Morrisania Station, who shot a burglar last May, was presented by President Roosevelt with a medal and certificate of honor for meritorious conduct.

Policeman Charles A. Haas, who clubbed a mad dog to death last week, was given permission to accept a loaded cane from J. F. Cotter of 311 Broadway in recognition of his bravery.

Detective Sergeant Thomas Adams, who established the Rogues' Gallery, was reported by the Board of Surgeons as permanently disabled and unfitted for duty, his leg having been broken in a fall from a cable car several months ago. He will be retired at the next meeting of the board.

Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, reported that examinations of candidates for Inspectors of Election, police clerks, and ballot clerks will be held on Aug. 24, 25, 26, and 31, and Sept. 1 and 2.

The board granted Acting Inspector O'Keefe twenty days' vacation. The board also appointed acting assigned to precinct duty sixty-five policemen who have finished their period of probation.

Seventy-five candidates for appointment to the police force were examined yesterday by the Police Civil Service Board, in the Municipal Civil Service Board rooms, in the Criminal Courts Building.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.

Mary Kepler Preferred Hanging to Going to the Workhouse.

Mary Kepler, thirty-three years old, of 118 Forsyth Street, tried to commit suicide by hanging herself in a cell in the Essex Market Prison Tuesday night.

She had been committed to the workhouse in the Essex Market Police Court Tuesday morning on a charge of intoxication. It is said that she is an old offender and has been arrested a number of times.

Keeper Edersheim passed by her cell about 7 o'clock and found her hanging from the top bar of the door. She had torn the bed sheet and placed one end around her neck and the other around the bar. He cut her down and summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. The ambulance surgeon succeeded, after working over her some time, in restoring the woman to consciousness.

The woman said she wanted to kill herself, as she would never dare to look her friends in the face after going to the workhouse.

NEW CATHOLIC SEMINARY

DEDICATED BY ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN IN YONKERS.

Cardinal Satolli Celebrates a Pontifical Mass at Which Bishop Farley Preaches—Many Bishops and Prominent Priests Present at the Ceremonies—The Royal Seminary of New-York Has Handsome Buildings and Is Beautifully Situated.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The new Roman Catholic Seminary in the Fifth Ward of this city, not far from the Dunwoodie station on the New-York and Putnam Railroad, was dedicated this morning, the feast of St. Clare the Virgin, with imposing ceremonies.

The building has been named the Royal Seminary of New-York. Archbishop Corrigan of New-York blessed the chapel and other parts of the building at 10 o'clock, assisted by many priests. Following the blessing of the building a solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Cardinal Satolli, with a sermon by Bishop Farley. As the chapel is small, being capable of holding less than 1,000 persons, only the priests were admitted. A beautiful United States flag, 20 feet by 30 feet, was blessed by the Rev. James N. Connelly, assisted by the Rev. Father Dyer and the Rev. W. S. McLoughlin, at 6 o'clock this morning. After the blessing the three took hold of the cord and hoisted the flag to the top of the white pole standing near the southeast corner of the edifice.

The ceremony of blessing the buildings was conducted by Archbishop Corrigan, who, with a procession of priests, walked twice around them singing psalms and sprinkling their walls with holy water.

After this they marched through the interior, sprinkling the walls and singing the litany. Then followed the blessing of the chapel, and at its conclusion came the pontifical mass, Cardinal Satolli being the celebrant. The Deacons of the mass were the Revs. John J. Kean and M. A. Taylor of New-York. The assistant priest was the Right Rev. Joseph Mooney, Vicar General; Deacons of Honor, the Rev. J. Edwards and the Very Rev. Charles Colton; Sub-Deacon of the Cross, the Rev. T. O'Keefe; censer bearer, the Rev. J. J. McCabe; incense bearer, the Rev. Father Carroll; acolytes, the Rev. L. J. Evers and the Rev. M. Walsh; mitre bearer, the Rev. J. Lennon; crozier bearer, the Rev. D. O'Brien; book bearer, the Rev. A. J. Vehney; candle bearer, the Rev. P. Mahoney; cross bearer the Rev. R. Le Forte; Master of Ceremonies, the Rev. W. S. McLoughlin.

The Deacons of Honor were the Very Rev. Dean A. A. Lings of Yonkers and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle of New-York. Father Lemmel of St. Joseph's Church, New-York, was the organist. Among the singers were Fathers Antony Lemmel, M. V. Reinhardt, Mallick and Daniel Cunnion, Hoyn, Burke, Webber, McAvoy, Braun, and Bigley. Others who took part were Fathers Keilner and the Rev. James Conroy and Dr. Gilman of New-York.

Among those present were Bishop McQuaide of Rochester, Bishop Burger of Newark, Bishop McFaul of Trenton, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Bishop Ludden of Syracuse. There were about 200 other priests from many different places. During the mass the blessing of the Holy Father at Rome, which had been cabled, was read.

The site is exceptionally well suited for an educational institution, and the magnificent building, erected at a cost of, it is stated, about $1,000,000, is the landmark of the district, and the panoramic view from the tower could not be anywhere surpassed.

To the north, the Highlands of the Hudson appear in the blue distance; to the east, Mount Vernon, with Glen Island and Long Island Sound in the distance; to the west, Yonkers, and the Palisades on the New-Jersey side of the river, and to the south, New-York, with its countless church spires, all visible to the naked eye, and with a glass Brooklyn Bridge is seen.

The park of sixty acres has been in the hands of landscape gardeners until now it is a place of surpassing beauty. It was the scene of a skirmish during the Revolution, and was also the rendezvous of Major Dunwoodie and his American troops.

The main building is constructed of a dark grayish speckled gneiss, quarried on the premises. It forms a hollow square, with a central cupola, and has a frontage of 300 feet, comprising the wings, which project from the main part 80 feet. The building is four stories high, has four towers and a dome, above which is a large gilt cross.

The chapel has a depth of 130 feet and is 40 feet in width. The sanctuary is very large, with three altars, one to the right another to the left, and the main one in the centre. The pillars are of siena marble, richly gilded. The flooring of the aisles is of beautiful Italian mosaic tiles, and the whole interior has a solemn and superb effect.

The entire cost of constructing and embellishing the chapel, which is in the rear of the central edifice, has been borne by Archbishop Corrigan, and is estimated at between $60,000 and $70,000. The recreation halls, lavatories, and gymnasiums are in the basement. On the ground floor are the classrooms. The principal rooms of the building open on a wide balcony over the three main entrance arches, which are supported by polished granite columns. The staircases are fire-proof, and they are conspicuous because of the absence of wood and iron, being built on the Roman arch plan. The first floor above the ground contains the rooms of the Archbishop and of the rector of the university; over them is the library, with 50,000 volumes.

The lower and upper stories are taken up with students' rooms, opening directly into the open air. The professors' quarters are in suites of two rooms.

When the cornerstone of the structure was laid, in May, 1891, it was estimated that there were 120,000 persons present.

SEWALL A TARIFF AGITATOR.

President of an Association That Asks Money for Shipbuilding Interests.

A circular letter was received by the Neptune Meter Company of 253 Broadway a few days ago that presents Arthur Sewall, the man who was nominated for Vice President by the Chicago Convention, in the peculiar light of an ardent advocate of protection and a solicitor for funds to keep up an agitation for a more favorable tariff for shipbuilders. The circular bore the following letterhead:

ARTHUR SEWALL, of Bath Me., President.
T. W. HYDE, of Bath, Me., Treasurer.
H. T. GAUSE, of Wilmington, Del., Vice President.
A. R. SMITH, of New-York, Secretary.
American Merchant Marine Association, 42 East 23d Street, New-York, Aug. 1, 1896.

"We must by hard work," said this letter, "impress every member of Congress and the great newspapers of the country with the urgent need for, and the great benefits that would follow to the Nation from, the construction of our own ships, in our own shipyards, to carry our own foreign commerce. We need a large sum of money to do this work properly and promptly. We need money at once. You ought to contribute at least $50—as much more as you will. No sum will be declined. All contributions should be made direct to Gen T. W. Hyde, President Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., the Treasurer of this association. In your own interest, and in the interest of American shipowning, we urgently request a generous contribution from you to our treasury."

Under date of Aug. 4, John Thomson, Vice President and engineer of the Neptune Meter Company, sent a reply to Secretary A. R. Smith of Mr. Sewall's association, admitting that the Neptune Meter Company was inclined to help the American shipbuilding interest, but that the company preferred "not to defer Mr. Sewall's chance of the fact that the President of your association is now engaged in a political effort which, if successful, would in our opinion materially reduce, if it would not effectually paralyze, the transshipment of American and European products."

Without delay Secretary Smith sent a long letter to Vice President Thomson, defining the status and purposes of the American Merchant Marine Association, and declaring that he had no desire to defend the political views of Mr. Sewall, but it was confident that if elected, Mr. Sewall would do everything in his power to protect the interests of the American shipbuilders. In conclusion, he again asked for a subscription.

Mr. Thomson, under date of the 6th inst., sent a terse response, substantially as follows:

It is evident that the point of my letter of the 4th inst. was not made with sufficient clearness which I again endeavor, that the one question first to be settled in order for me to have me a "stabilization of American shipping," but a establishment of National honest and commercial conditions, without which one other propositions is quite as impossible. Unless it to build ships and then to sell them at a loss.

In our business circle here there are Republicans, Democrats, and Mugwumps; but we are all of one mind as to the duty of the hour, and also of one mind as to the following namely that we do not desire any difference to exist the incorporation of shipbuilding in the shipowning proposal because it is political and made to appear as if it were promulgated by a firm of scheming promoters. If your Mr. Sewall can be in with us, the strength of his reputation for honesty and integrity instead of trying to prop up foreign ships from entering our ports, we may then be glad enough to have them wait upon us. Again, if your official head is not elected, he will not only be without force with the winning party, but he probably will decidedly weaken the influence commercially. As an individual, of course decline to co-operate, either in money or influence, with an association which would tend to be incongruous a combination.

And thus this correspondence stands at present. Doubtless other concerns in New-York besides the Neptune Meter Company have heard from Arthur Sewall's "American Merchant Marine Association."

MURRAY HILL BANK'S AFFAIRS.

An Effort Being Made by Its President to Raise $750,000.

A corps of clerks and officials were busy on the books of the Murray Hill Bank, at Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, yesterday, and the doors were open to inquirers and depositors.

F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of State Banks, said: "My report will not be ready for fully two days, but if in the meantime the bank should raise the stipulated $100,000, the business could go on."

Victor Freund, a Director of the bank, has offered to contribute $50,000, provided the bank raises the remaining $50,000. It is understood that President Hopkins is endeavoring to raise the money.

LIBERTY ISLAND A POUND

MYSTERIOUS STEER CAUGHT BY VALIANT LIGHTKEEPER MILLER.

Pier Gangway Proved a Useless Corral, and a Brave Wild Western Helper Lost the Skin of His Hands After a Clever Throw of a Lasso, but the Beast Was Finally Hitched to a Post—Whence Did He Come?

When Charles Miller, the lightkeeper on Liberty Island, got up yesterday morning he saw a large white steer grazing contentedly on the drill grounds on the west side of the island.

Miller thought he would go out and tie the animal, so he procured a rope and went over to him. The steer watched the keeper quietly out of a corner of his eye until Miller approached to within ten feet of him, when he suddenly lowered his horns and made a rush. Miller was between the steer and the bay when the animal assumed this threatening offensive, and there was but one course left open to him to save being gored. Accordingly, he jumped off the stone wall into the water and swam around to the other side.

After changing his clothes, he went for James Reichel, commonly known as "Pittsburg Jim," to assist him.

Now "Jim" has had more experience with steers than Miller, as it is said, he has spent some time out of Pittsburg on the ranches in Mr. Bryan's locality. In order to be properly equipped in true cowboy style they each procured revolvers and started for the drill grounds.

The pier at the island is fenced off into two gangways, one for passengers landing and the other for those who leave. After some consultation they decided that if they could corral the animal in one of these gangways they could easily catch him.

They went around to the other side and, keeping a safe distance away, in the revolvers so as to be ready should they were coming, let their steer know they were coming. He heard his approach, looked at the men for a minute, and then continued to graze.

Gaining courage, the two hailed him, waved their arms wildly, and fired again. This time the steer began to move. They followed him and kept on yelling and shooting until the animal finally walked into one of the gangways on the pier.

Pittsburg Jim," the cowboy of the pair, forged ahead, and, getting behind the steer at the gate, while Miller stood at the entrance to the gangway to prevent the animal from escaping, shouted and fired a shot which struck the animal in the rear. The steer started back, and in his mad rush through the gangway he knocked Miller over into the bay, but as the latter went down Jim rode for him, and as the steer was dragged through his hands, taking most of the skin off them, Miller managed to get a rope around the animal's neck and secured his feeding. The steer then made one more leap and joined three of his companions, who had come over to join them. The pier again started for the steer. Reinforcements arrived in a peculiar manner and Miller and Jim say they drew near the island they saw a boat put out and went for him again. After turning about and ran, but in the haste to escape the boat fell over, and the steer was almost upon him when Miller grabbed the end of the rope and wound it around a post, bringing the steer to a halt.

Gottlieb Keller Kept the Plans.

When the brute got to the end of the slack rope and discovered it was tied the steer is now the property of Miller, who intends to obtain him.

Several horses of cattle are landed on the steamer every week, and on Saturday morning, and it is thought that the steer jumped overboard from one of these boats and swam to the island where he was found.

Thought the Body Was Abandoned.

The body of Anna Sammuells, a young and old woman, was found on Aug. 5 in Patterson Street, at the foot of Chambers Street. Tuesday night under the charge of an undertaker, who was taking it to Hartford, Conn. The relatives neglected to claim the body in addition to Hartford, Conn., and it was accordingly not shipped there. The Coroner of Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, was notified of the discovery. It is about to be buried in the Morgue which a dispatch was received from a relative in Hartford requesting that the body be sent there. This was done after permit had been secured from the Coroner.

The Way of the Transgressor.

By Howard Fielding.

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. J. Woodbury Newcomb, an elderly student of criminology, returning to New-York from a visit to Sing Sing Prison, meets on the train Frank Gleason, Bill Harris, and Jack Pinney, convicts, who have just completed their terms of imprisonment, and who mistake Newcomb for a fellow convict. To draw them out, he assumes the character, and proceeds to tell them the story of his first crime. Frank Gleason narrates an attempted crime, in which fortune puts him into the position of the rescuer of his intended victim.

PART III.

"I have always been a hard-working man," said William Harris, the safe-breaker. "As a rule, I've earned what I've got; though I haven't always got what I've earned. Many's the likely safe I've cut into to find nothing but a set of books with the balance all the wrong way. Yet there are men in my line who can't open a tomato can without finding it full of green money.

"This affair that I'm going to tell you about is one of the few really easy things that ever came my way. It was like finding money. Col. Bob Tracy, President of the Fairfield Granite Company—with offices in the Clyde Building, on Pine Street, near Broadway—had drawn $100,000 out of a bank and put it into the company's safe for use early the next morning. All that my pal, Danny Walsh, and I had to do was to walk in and get it.

"I'd seen the Colonel draw the money and put it into a little black bag. I had trailed him to his office, and had seen him put the bag with the money into the safe. Danny, from a window across the alley, had watched the safe all day. I had seen everybody leave the office, and we had followed the cashier, Jim Wright, to the Grand Central Station, where he had taken a north-bound express. We had been a little afraid of Wright, because he sometimes came back to the office in the evening and small late. With him well out of the way, there was nobody to trouble us, for the night watchman of the building locked in the lower hall and let things take care of themselves.

"We got into the building through the roof, and came down to the fourth floor, where the granite company's rooms were. It was about 10 o'clock in the evening, and there wasn't a sound in the big structure except the watchman's snores. We picked the lock of the outer door of the Fairfield Company's offices, and got through into the cashier's room all right. There stood the safe, and a good one it was. Danny, who was an expert in such matters, said we'd have to blow it. That meant quick work and a hasty exit after the explosion, so we started to look over the ground to see how we could get away. There was a second door leading out of the cashier's office, and I opened it. In a mortal instant I found myself in a lighted room with Col. Bob Tracy right in the middle of it, staring at me across a desk covered with papers. How he got there is a mystery to me, for I had seen him safely started for home. He must have come back while I was trailing the cashier.

"The Colonel started up at sight of me, but he wasn't half so much startled as I was. If it hadn't been for Danny's nerve, the game would have been up right there, for I couldn't have done anything. But Danny got by me, and just as the Colonel opened his mouth to yell, my pal stuffed a soft felt hat almost down his throat. Tracy fell back into a chair, and he found himself looking down the muzzle of Danny's revolver. As that spectacle seemed to be sufficiently quieting, Danny pulled his hat out of the Colonel's mouth, and began to state the case.

"'Give us the combination of that safe,' says Danny. 'We know what's there, and we're going to have it.'

"'My friend,' replied Col. Tracy, 'I won't.'

"'Then you'll have to hold my hat again,' said Danny, 'and be tied up neck and heels while we blow the safe.'

"The Colonel looked at the hat and then he looked at my pal. Danny was grinning, which he never did unless he was really ugly, and when Danny was ugly it was positively sinful to fool with him. Col. Tracy seemed to grasp this fact in natural history by the right end, and so he said:

"'On second thought, I will give you the combination if I can find it. I cannot remember what it is, but I have it on a slip of paper somewhere in my desk.'

"The way in which he said this convinced us both. It is no uncommon thing for a man in his position to forget the combination of the safe, and to depend upon a memorandum. We let him sit down to the desk and hunt for the slip of paper.

"Now the queer part of the case is just here. The Colonel knew the combination perfectly well, and he also knew that he'd have to give it up eventually. He was only playing for delay. As a matter of fact—of course, entirely unknown to us—he had an appointment with half a dozen men who were to come to his office at midnight and transact a matter of business. One of them, as I afterward learned, was coming in on a late train, and going out on an early one; and that accounted for the unusual hour. The Colonel knew that the men would surely come, and that they would be right on time. If he could hold us so long, we were trapped.

"So he began to hunt through his desk very carefully—and slowly—for the scrap on which the combination was written. Every now and then his face would brighten up, and he'd seize upon a bit of paper. Then he'd say: 'Dear me, dear me; I was sure this was it. But it isn't. Now, where can it be?' And he'd adjust his glasses on the bridge of his nose and beam upon us benevolently before proceeding with the search. I was completely taken in. I made up my mind that the Colonel was a queer old crank, who had made up his mind that his hundred thousand was as good as gone, and was taking it mighty easy, being satisfied to save his skin. But Danny got impatient by and by, and he began to help the Colonel hunt, ripping things out of the desk and throwing them on the floor. The Colonel remonstrated with him in the politest possible style, but Danny never could stand politeness; he hadn't been brought up to it. So he told the Colonel to find that memorandum in one minute or we'd tie him neck and heels, stuff a handkerchief down his throat, and then blow up the safe. The Colonel asked to see the handkerchief, and Danny got out his old red bandanna, whereupon Tracy weakened, and produced the memorandum. Then we all went out into the cashier's room, where the safe was.

"We had lost three-quarters of an hour that way, and Danny wasted ten more minutes in impressing upon the Colonel's mind the fact that he would get shot if he attempted to raise a rumpus. Then Danny walked up to the safe with the memorandum in his hand, but before trying it he gave a pull on the handle of the safe door.

He Found Himself Looking Down the Muzzle of Danny's Revolver.

and, by the jumping Jupiter! the thing wasn't locked! The language that Danny threw off of his mind when he found that out would have bored a hole in an ordinary old-fashioned safe. The Colonel read him quite a lecture about it, but Danny wasn't paying much attention to reform just then. He had opened the safe and was studying the inner doors, which were the hardest and the strongest that ever I saw in a safe of that size.

"They opened by means of a key fitting into a slot in the centre of a round knob like the combination knob on the outside. There's no picking such a lock as that, and the Colonel said that he hadn't a key, but he thought that there was one in the cashier's desk. He'd rather we'd use it, he said, than break the safe. So we opened the cashier's desk, and the Colonel found the key for us. Let me tell you the trick that he played right there. As a matter of fact, he had a key in his pocket, and, of course, we'd have gone through him and got it, if he hadn't been so free about showing us where the other was. Now, this key in the desk was cracked right across, although the break didn't show and the Colonel, knowing that the lock worked rather hard, was in hopes that the key would break in it. If it did, we'd have to bore through the door, and that would take time.

"Well, it all happened just as he had planned. The key broke and the piece stuck in the lock, so that we couldn't pull it out. I never saw a man so mad as Danny was. But nothing could stop him then. He got out his drills and went to work like a steam engine. In a little less than an hour he had those doors open, and he didn't use any explosive, either. I noticed that the Colonel got a little nervous when he saw how well Danny was getting along, and at the last he kept looking at his watch and smoking very hard.

"It was 11:40 when the doors swung open. There was the little black bag, and I saw the Colonel look at it as a schoolboy looks at an apple when a bigger boy has snatched it away from him. Danny put his big hand on the bag and pulled it out of the safe. It was locked, but he wrenched it open.

"'Empty!' he croaked, and he was too hard hit to swear.

"Col. Tracy came up out of his chair as if Danny had exploded his whole safe-blowing outfit under it. He forgot entirely that I was covering him with a gun and had promised over and over again to shoot him if he moved. All he thought about was that bag. He grabbed it out of Danny's hands, and pretty nearly turned the thing inside out. Then he dropped it on the floor and looked blankly from one to the other of us.

"Well, it didn't take a very smart man to see through the hole in that millstone.

"'Col. Tracy,' said I, 'you've been robbed. This is an inside job. Your cashier has got away with this money. If I hadn't been the biggest stiff in the United States I'd have known it long ago, for I shadowed Wright this evening, and saw him get out of town.'

"'Wright?' cried Tracy, dazed. 'It can't be possible! And yet it must be. Nobody else could have got at this safe.'

"Of course it was plain enough to me, but it took a bit of argument to convince him. When he was finally made to see it, I said:

"'Colonel, in a certain sense we're all in the same boat. You've been robbed, and we've been defrauded by the same man. Now, here's my proposition. You want your money back. I know where your cashier has gone, and you don't. I and my pal can chase and overhaul him and make him give up. We can get at him by to-morrow, whereas it may take the police a month or a year. How much is it worth to you to have us do it?'

"'Half the money!' exclaimed Tracy, with flashing eyes. 'Bring that rascal back or knock him on the head if you'd rather, and I'll give you $50,000, and be glad to do it. Not a word about this job, either. The ungrateful rascal! Why, I made him. I picked him up when he hadn't a cent. Get after him. Cause his arrest, and recover the money, and you have my word for what I'll do.'

"I'd already told Danny that the cashier had taken a train for Montreal, and he was

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PROFIT TAKING ON THE RECOVERY RESULTS IN LOWER PRICES.

Renewed Activity by Prominent Bears in Certain Specialties—Waiting for the Effect of the Bryan Notification Meeting—Sugar, St. Paul, Manhattan, and Western Union the Active Issues—London a Seller of Specialties—Exchange Lower.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Profit taking and renewed activity in certain specialties by the bear party brought about a reaction in to-day's market. London came lower, and during the first hour prices declined rather easily. A rally ensued which wiped out most of the losses, but the selling was resumed in the afternoon, and the lowest prices of the day were made in the last hour. Final prices were fractionally better than the lowest. The volume of business was considerably smaller than on recent days.

Much interest centred in the Bryan notification meeting at Madison Square Garden to-night, and the disposition seems to be to await the result of the gathering. A fact worth recording is that many of the members of the Exchange, about whose allegiance to the gold standard there can be no question, expressed their determination to attend the meeting. They certainly have no ideal of indorsing either the platform or the candidate, but their appearance will lend an air of respectability to the gathering which otherwise it would not possess. It is reasonable to suppose there will also be present many members of other trades and occupations who will go through the same motive that actuates the members of the Stock Exchange.

The active stocks were Sugar, St. Paul, Manhattan, Western Union, and they were all lower. Sugar, after selling at 109¾, declined to 98¾, and closed at 98¾, a net loss of 1¾ points. St. Paul declined to 63¾, and closed with a net loss of 1⅝ points, at 62⅝. Manhattan was the weak feature of the day, and it closed at its lowest price, 74¼, a net loss of 2½ points. The steady decline in its business was the cause of the selling. Western Union was down to 92, and closed at 93¾, a net loss of 1 point. Considering that this is a Presidential year and that Western Union always does a larger business in such years than in other times the Western Union seems to be undervalued. Louisville and Nashville was sold by foreign houses and by traders, and it closed 1⅝ down, at 49, its earnings decreased over $50,000 in the first week in August. Erie was weaker, and the Jerseys and Reading were slightly easier.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. All loans were made at 2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

To-day money also at was from at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were nominally 4@5 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $82,289,856; balances, $2,809,116; balances to-day, debit balance, $221,276.

Sterling exchange on demand in London, ½ per cent; discount rate in the open market, 1@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68, 68 bid. There were sales of 40,000 ounces at 68¼ @67¾.

The commercial price of fine silver was 67¾@ 68¼ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼@54 per ounce.

The silver closed in London at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the coin movement since 1878:

	Exports.	Imports.
For week to date	$9,614,643	$224,500
Previously for the period	7,960,931	1,000
Net exports (+) or imports (-) for week to date		+$9,390,143
Net exports to date, 1896		+17,225,905
Net exports to date, 1895		+11,727,465
Net exports to date, 1894		+14,617,774

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and heavy. Nominal rates were a shade half a cent to $4.87 for sixty days, and wert unchanged at $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85@4.85¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@4.87¼ for demand, $4.84@4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental Exchange were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14¾ for short, on remarks at Wall and 95¾ and half here at 40¾ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—25 to 30c discount. San Francisco—Sight, ½c premium; telegraphic, 75c premium. Savannah—Commercial, $2.50 discount; bank, $1 discount. Montreal—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 25c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active and irregular. The transactions were:

ADVANCED.

Rio Gr. W. 1st g. 5s..... 78½ | N. Y., O. & W. cons. 4s..... 69
Ill. C. R. & N. cons. 7s..... 138 | Mo. K. & T. 2d inc. 4s..... 34
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s..... 93½ | Texas Pacific 1st inc. 5s..... 13
Southern Ry. 5s..... 91½ | U. P. D. & G. 1st 4s..... 87

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s..... 85¾ | St. L. Southwest. 1st 5s..... 87
Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s..... 110 | Sav. A. & A. L. 1st 5s..... 87
Ladoga Gas 1st 6s..... 94 | Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s..... 87
L. & N. new gen. 6s..... 111 | Tex. & Pac. 2d inc. 5s..... 13
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s..... 93 | Wis. Cen. 1st 5s..... 87
O. R. & N. 5s..... 107½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were fairly steady. The 6s, coupon, declined ¼. The sales were $1,250 4s, 1907, coupon, at 106; $7000 do, registered, at 105¾, and $30,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 112. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, c., 1930	99½	...
2s, r., 1930	...	...
4s, c., 1907	106	107
4s, r., 1925	112	112½
4s, c., 1925	112	112½
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109
5s, r., 1904	108½	109
Currency 6s, 1898	104	...
Currency 6s, 1898	102	...
Currency 6s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1895	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	National Union	100
American Ex	108	New-Amsterdam	100
Central National	125	New-York	220
Chemical	4000	New-York County	610
City	500	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	111
Continental	120	Ninth National	105
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Nat. Bank N. A.	125
Gallatin National	200	Park	250
Greenwich	165	Phenix	100
Hanover	300	Republic	135
Lincoln National	130	Seaboard National	170
Manhattan	207	Seventh National	100
Market & Fulton	230	State of New-York	5
Merchants'	180	U. S. National	175
Metropolis	410	West Side	273
Mount Morris	100	Western National	110¼

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 27; New-York Central, ½, to 93, and Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 57¾. Declined—Erie, 2⅜, to 27; St. Paul, 1⅜, to 64½; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 41¾; Erie, ⅜, to 12⅝; Atchison, ⅜, to 10⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 4¾c. British Consols were unchanged at 112 13-16 for money and 112 15-16 for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Canadian Pacific Railway Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. on the common and 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, both payable Oct. 1. Transfer books on the common stock will close in this city on Sept. 9 and on the preferred stock on Sept. 4. All books reopen Oct. 2.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140	140	133¾	140	...	138	140	57
American Spirits Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	5	5¼	230
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	20	20	20	20	...	17	21	20
*American Sugar Refining	109¾	100¾	98¾	98¾	−1¾	98¾	98¾	47,250
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	96	96	96	96	...	94	96½	35
American Tel. & Cable Co.	76	76	76	76	−2	...	...	100
American Tobacco	75	77¾	63⅝	64½	−14½	54½	54½	6,750
Am. Tobacco pf.	18	18	18	18	...	17½	20	106
A., T. & S. F. all in. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾	−⅜	10¼	10¾	8,916
A., T. & S. F. pf.	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝	−1	15⅝	16	988
*Bay State Gas	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	+⅛	...	...	200
Canada Southern	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	−1¼	42½	43½	220
Central Pacific	11	11	11	11	−1	13	14	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	12⅝	13	12¾	12⅝	−1	12⅝	13	910
C., B. & Quincy	56	56¼	55¾	55⅝	−1	55½	55¾	7,043
Chicago Gas	49¾	51	48⅜	49⅜	−⅜	49¾	49¾	6,465
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	−1½	62¾	63	31,912
C. M. & St. P. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	...	120	123	10
Chicago & Northwestern	90	90⅝	88¾	89¼	−1¼	89¼	89⅝	6,000
C., R. I. & P.	53⅝	53	51⅞	51⅞	−1⅝	51⅞	52	4,186
C., C., C. & St. L.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	...	20½	20⅝	250
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90	90	90	...	90	90	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	16	15⅜	16	−1	15	17	300
C., H. V. & T.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅜	13	14½	100
Consolidated Gas Co.	137½	137½	137½	137½	−¼	135½	137½	220
Delaware & Hudson	117	117	116	116½	+⅝	116	117¾	200
Del., L. & W.	130½	130½	130½	130½	+⅝	128	130½	228
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+1½	30¾	30¾	50
Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¾	11½	12¼	100
General Electric	23½	23½	23½	23½	−⅜	23	23¼	975
Illinois Central	86½	86½	86½	86½	+2⅝	85	86½	100
Illinois Steel Co.	44	44	44	44	−⅜	40	44	100
Iowa Central	6	6	6	6	...	4	6½	100
Iowa Central pf.	23	23	23	23	...	21½	23	10
Laclede Gas	18	18½	18	18½	−⅛	17½	18½	950
Lake Erie & Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	−⅛	12½	13½	300
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...	68	70	270
Lake Shore	178	178	178	178	...	176	178½	350
Louisville & Nashville	51	51¾	49¾	49¾	−1⅝	49	49¾	9,020
L., N. A. & C.	4	5	4	5	...	4½	5	895
L., N. A. & C. pf.	19	10¾	9½	10¼	−¾	9½	10½	1,250
Manhattan Con.	76	76¾	74½	74½	−2½	74¼	74½	10,780
Manhattan Elevated	82	82	80	80	−2	80	81	870
Michigan Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...	...	...	27
Minneapolis & St. Louis	12½	12½	12¼	12½	−2½	13	15	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	+1	55	57	110
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	33	33	31	31	−1	30	33	200
Missouri Pacific	45	45	45	45	−1	43	50	200
Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10	10	10	...	9½	10	200
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	19	19¼	19	19	...	18	20	550
Missouri Pacific	19¾	19¾	19	19	...	18¾	19¾	1,195
*National Lead Co.	17½	17½	17½	17½	−1½	17	17½	700
*National Lead Co. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	...	77½	79	10
N. J. Central	90	90	89¾	90	...	89	89½	1,815
New-York Central	93	93	92½	92½	−⅝	92½	93	943
N. Y., N. H. & H.	163½	163½	162	162	−1½	162	164	200
N. Y., O. & W.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	...	...	...	100
N. Y., O. & W. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	+⅜	5½	7	100
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	17¾	17½	17	17	...	16	17	200
N. S. & W. pf. all in.	12½	12½	12	12	−¾	11½	12½	600
North American	4	4	4	4	...	3½	4	200
North Pacific	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	...	3½	4	500
North Pacific pf.	35	35	34	34	...	33	34	580
North Pacific pf. 2d in	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼	11¼	12	2870
Ontario & Western	12	12	12	12	−⅝	11½	12	280
Pacific Mail	18	18	17½	17½	...	17½	17¾	400
P. & R. pf.	24	24	24	24	...	23	25	100
Pullman Palace Car	142	142	142	142	...	137	142	1
Rich. & West Point Ter.	5	5	2	2	−2	2	3	1,100
St. Paul & Omaha	54	54	54	54	...	33	54	50
Southern Pacific	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	−⅜	16	17	300
Southern Railway	7	7¼	7	7	−⅛	6	7¼	2,050
Southern Railway pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	−1⅝	18	19½	2,175
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16¾	16¾	16	16	−⅝	15½	16	200
Texas Pacific	6	6	6	6	+⅛	5¾	6	120
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	55	55	55	55	...	48	60	30
Union Pacific	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	...	5⅛	5¾	1,050
U. S. Cordage	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...	3¾	3¾	12
U. S. Cordage pf.	13	13	13	13	...	11	13	100
U. S. Cordage 3d	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...	1¾	2	700
U. S. Express	84½	84½	82½	82½	−1½	80	89	24
U. S. Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...	6¾	8¾	100
U. S. Leather pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+1	68	69	2,220
*U. S. Rubber pf.	67	67	67	67	...	63	70	100
Wabash	8	8	7¾	8	+⅛	4¾	5½	500
Wabash pf.	13	13	12¾	12¾	−⅛	12¾	12¾	410
West. Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	−1	76	76	12,250
Wheeling & L. Erie	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...	4	6	4,800
Wheeling & L. Erie 1st	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	...	21	23¾	300
Total sales								357,201

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	...	67¾	68¼	40,000

Bonds.

Am. Cotton Oil Co. 8s	102¾	Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st 5s	...
At. T. & S. F. gen. 4s	87	Colo. 1st 5s	...
Colo. 1st 5s	77	Mexican 1st 4s	75½
Colo. 1st 5s	75½	Mexican 1st 4s	75¾
Colo. 1st 5s	75	Mexican 1st 4s	75
Colo. 1st 5s	74½	Mil. & St. P. 8s 1st	...
Atchison 4s	30¾	Mil. & St. P. Chi. & Pac.	...
Atchison 4s	30½	Western 6s	...
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	9¾	Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s	108
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	9¾	Minn. & St. P. Cons.	...
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	9¾	1st & St. P. Cons.	129
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	9¾	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	...
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	10¾	Mo. K. & T. 1st 4s	90¾
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	10¾	Mo. K. & T. 1st 4s	...
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	10¾	Mo. K. & T. 2d inc.	34

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,125,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 27th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.: $4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Upon reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payments may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE. COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Trustee and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH B. BOWLES, 2d Vice President.
FREDERIC ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK & ONTARIO LAND CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Dated Jan. 4th, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent, and accrued interest, the bonds to be of denomination more than the amount of Three Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-six 22-100 dollars ($3,456.22.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, on twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of August, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By C. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Georgia Pacific Railway Company
Equipment 6 Per Cent Mortgage
Bonds, Dated July 17, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount to pay one thousand and eleven 73-100 dollars, ($1,011.73.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, on the 17th day of August, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee By C. SHERMAN, Vice President.

METROPOLITAN FERRY 5s
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO
New-York Produce Exchange, Aug. 12, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable September 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. August 20, and opened at 9 A. M. September 16.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due September 1st, 1896, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1896.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Six Per cent. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New-York Aug. 12, 1896.
The transfer books of this Co. will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug 14, 1896, to the morning of Sept. 2, 1896. W. L. BUBBELL, Treasurer.

THE ARTICLES REVIEWING
THE COURSE
OF
Business
in Real Estate
printed in
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES"
each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Other newspapers copy or make use of them in some way. The list of
FORTHCOMING
SALES AT AUCTION
is always most complete and accurate. All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read
THE SUNDAY TIMES.

PROPOSALS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
New-York, Aug. 6, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 355 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 355 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, WILL BE received by the Commissioners of the Health Department, at their office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets, until 12:30 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of August, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read by said Commissioners.

Any person making an estimate for the above work shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope to the head of said Health Department, inclosed in another envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and also with the name of the person or persons presenting the same and the date of its presentation.

Any bidder for this contract must be known to be engaged in and well prepared for the business, and must have satisfactory testimonials to that effect; and the person or persons to whom the contra ct may be awarded will be required to give security for the performance of the contract by his or their bond, with two sufficient sureties, each in the penal sum of $25,000.

Bidders are required to submit their estimates upon the following express conditions, which shall apply to and become a part of every estimate received:

1st. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination of the location of the proposed work, and by such other means as they may prefer, as to the accuracy of the estimate, and shall not at any time after the submission of an estimate dispute or complain of the statement therein contained, nor aver that there was any misunderstanding in regard to the nature or amount of the work to be done.

2d. Bidders will be required to complete the entire work to the satisfaction of the Health Department in all its parts, and in accordance with the specifications of the contract and the plans therein referred to. No extra compensation beyond the amount payable for the work before mentioned, which shall be actually performed, at the prices therefor, to be specified by the lowest bidder, shall be due or payable for the entire work.

Bidders will state in their estimates a price for the whole of the work to be done in conformity with the approved form of contract and the specifications therein set forth, by which price the bids will be tested. This price is to cover all expenses of every kind involved in or incidental to the fulfillment of the contract, including any claim that may arise through delay, from any cause, in the performing of the work thereunder.

Bidders will distinctly write out, both in words and in figures, the amount of their estimates for doing this work.

The person or persons to whom the contract shall be awarded will be required to attend at this office with the sureties offered by him or them and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do the bidder will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and the contract will be readvertised and relet, and so on until it be accepted and executed.

Bidders are required to state in their estimates their names and places of residence; the names of all persons interested with them therein, and, if no other person be so interested, the estimate shall distinctly state the fact; also that the estimate is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same work, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; and also, that no member of the Common Council, head of a department, Chief of a Bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof; which estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. And more than one person is interested, it is requisite that the verification be made and subscribed by all the parties interested.

Each estimate shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two householders or freeholders of the City of New-York, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will become his bail, or sureties, for its faithful performance; and that if said person or persons shall refuse or neglect to execute the contract duly and to the Corporation of the City of New-York any difference between the sum to which said person or persons would be entitled on its completion and that which said Corporation or the Health Department may be obliged to pay to the person to whom the contract may be awarded at any subsequent letting, the amount in each case to be calculated upon the estimated amount of the work to be done to which the bids are tested. The consent above mentioned shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation, in writing, of each of the persons signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the City of New-York, and is worth the amount of the security required for the performance of the contract, and stated in the proposals, over and above all his debts of every nature, and over and above his liabilities as bail, surety, and otherwise; and that he has not directly or indirectly entered into any combination or intention to evade the bond required by law. The adequacy and sufficiency of the security offered is to be approved by the Comptroller of the City of New-York after the award is made and prior to the signing of the contract.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National banks of the City of New-York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money to the amount of five per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the same envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the Department who has charge of the estimate box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct. All such deposits, except that of the successful bidder, will be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neglect, within five days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New-York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid the amount of his deposit will be returned to him by the Comptroller.

No estimate will be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

Bidders are requested, in making their bids or estimates, to use the blank prepared for that purpose by the Department. A copy of which, together with the form of the agreement, including the specifications, and showing the manner of payment for the work, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all estimates not deemed beneficial to or for the public interest.

Contract and specifications and blank forms for bids or estimates obtained, by application to the Secretary of the Board, at his office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets, New-York.

CHARLES S. WILSON,
GEORGE B. FOWLER, M. D.,
ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Aug. 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Sept. 10, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 8, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brushes, alcohol, white lead, linseed oil, steel castings, and one horizontal bending machine. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Aug. 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, AUG. 31, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 25,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon, being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to Major M. MOORE, U. S. A., Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging 413,000 cubic yards, more or less, material from Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on line Harlem River Improvement, and for furnishing materials and workmanship for construction of about 800 linear feet cribwork revetment for protection of west side of cut through meadow south of Fordham Bridge, will be received here until 12 M. September 10, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, 167 and 169 East Sixty-seventh Street, Aug. 13th.—Attention is invited to the advertisements in The City Record calling for estimates for furnishing the Fire Department with chestnut telegraph poles and bedding. Full information as to the description of the articles to be furnished can be obtained by applying to the Secretary at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, as above.
CARL JUSSEN,
Secretary.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., JULY 14TH, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M. AUGUST 14th, 1896, and then opened for construction of a storehouse. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application to Lt. E. W. VAN C. LUCAS, Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., July 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals for constructing and repairing dikes in Hudson River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., August 15, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col. Engrs.

FUSION NOT LIKELY IN THE SOUTH.

Why the Democrats Do Not Care to Unite with Populists.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

It is practically settled that in the South there will be no fusion of the Democrats and Populists. The Southern Democrats are not anxious for fusion upon any terms that would be acceptable to the Populists. They are satisfied they can carry all the Southern States without any Populist help. This being the feeling among the Democratic leaders, it can be readily understood why Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee does not appear to be anxious to make any agreement with the Populists that would secure their support for Mr. Bryan.

Such support could be secured only by Democrats consenting to vote for Mr. Watson for Vice President. They would not consent to do that. On Tuesday, the day after the Alabama election, Gov. Oates of that State telegraphed Chairman Jones to the effect that Alabama Democrats approve the course Chairman Jones is pursuing, that they would not vote for Watson, and that "fusion would cause a great deal of dissatisfaction and probably give the State to the Republicans."

The Alabama election demonstrated, to the satisfaction of many of the Democratic leaders of that State, that the number of Populists who have returned to the Democratic Party is large. If the Populists of Alabama should put out an Electoral ticket it would not poll a very large vote, because of the large number of Populists who are satisfied with the National Democratic platform and ticket. There is no doubt that in this State a very large percentage of the Populists will vote the Democratic ticket, even though they should have candidates of their own for President and Vice President.

The Populists believe, of course, that they have a grievance against the Democratic Party because of its refusal to accord to them any concession of any kind whatever, and they will nurse their grievance, and talk about getting control of the Government in 1900. Such talk amounts to nothing. Before 1900 the Populist Party will have disappeared practically. The Democratic Party will be all the stronger for refusing to fuse with the Populists.

The Grand Old Man of China.

From The Contemporary Review.

The main incidents of Li Hung Chang's career since he co-operated with Gordon, over thirty years ago, in the suppression of the Taeping rebellion are probably familiar by this time to the majority of readers, and no one has ever impugned the sincerity of his desire to improve the administration of his State, to introduce industrial reforms, and to maintain peace. If the progress has not been rapid, if the part of reformer has not been as popular or as successful as it deserved to be, no one has blamed Li Hung Chang for the smallness of the results. On the contrary, he has inspired the skill, courage, and determination with which he has forced his way against the most powerful enemies, and the prejudices of the lettered and official classes, to a summit of power such as no other Chinese subject ever attained during the countless centuries of her past history.

And now, on the evening of his life, the Grand Old Man of China has undertaken a tour round the capitals of the world, in order to see with his own eyes those foreign countries with which the fate of his own must be closely mixed up, and to study their systems of efficient administration for purposes of peace and war, especially the latter, by which China must by her own effort, or by external commulsion, and with as little delay as possible, provide the best approximation that she can. There is a serious side as well as an ornamental to the showy embassy that the Imperial Chancellor has conducted to the Courts of Europe. The ornamental part began and terminated at Moscow. The serious parts, although not restricted to London, must be chiefly transacted in the capital of the empire which has the largest stake in the trade and future of the far East, and whose statesmen stand resolute to the purpose that that stake shall not be diminished, much less filched away.

Many Deaths in Milwaukee.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Aug. 8.

The extreme heat of the past four days has caused the number of deaths in this city to more than double. The average number of deaths a week in Milwaukee is about sixty. Up to last night 115 had been reported, and the record for the week will show about 140. On Wednesday and Thursday alone 60 infants died from causes which may be attributed to the heat. Old people also suffer greatly.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR $3,433,033.41 OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS, ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until
MONDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1896,
at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit:

$400,000 00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, at Third Avenue, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.
903,964 28	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.
95,115 33	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, Sanitary Improvement, Schoolhouse Bonds, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1915.
150,000 00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.
25,000 00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the payment of awards, costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the Change of Grade Damage Commission, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1910.
45,000 00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the construction of the New East River Bridge, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
148,000 00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the Improvement of Public Parks, Parkways, and Drives in the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
100,000 00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for repaving roads, streets, and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
25,994 02	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring land, &c., for a Public Park between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets and First Avenue and the East River, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
20,518 88	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring land, &c., for a Public Park in the Twelfth Ward, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1917.
1,200,000 00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for the payment of State Taxes for the support of the insane, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1915. This stock is exempt from Taxation, under the authority of Chapter 3, Laws of 1896.
319,500 00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, known as Additional Water Stock of the City of New-York, the principal payable Oct. 1, 1915. This stock is exempt from Taxation by the City and County of New-York, under the authority of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted September 3, 1883.

The principal of and the interest on the above-described Bonds and Stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY MODERATE TRADING AND PRICES EASIER.

The Extreme Hot Weather Causes Speculators to be Cautious—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower and Moderately Active—Provisions Lower and Freely Offered—Cotton Active and Lower—Coffee Easier and More Active.

The grain trading was only moderate, but prices were irregular, owing to the rather free offerings for foreign and Western account, and the close was weak. Provisions were offered freely at a decline, with but few buyers. Cotton was active and unsettled, closing much lower on free offerings. Coffee followed Europe, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator.....	21 @ 21½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	29⅜@ ...
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$2.55 @ $3.40
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.25 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands.....	8 @ ...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam.....	3.57½ @ 3.57½
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15½@ 5 @ 5¼
Sugar, granulated	
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	11 @ 11¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	6 @ 7½
Copper, lake	11.00 @ ...
Lead	2.75 @ ...

WHEAT—Contracts were irregular and moderately active, closing weak at ⅝@1¼c decline on foreign selling, lower cables, weak West, local realizing, and the hot weather, with trading mainly local switching....Spot was more active at 1@1¼c decline; sales, 144,000 bushels, including 112,000 bushels ungraded Spring, on private terms, and 32,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, part at ½c over September, free on board, afloat, end of August....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over September, free on board, afloat.....Clearances hence, 41,410 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 142,732 bushels; receipts, 45,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 121,350 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet, and closed weak at ½@¾c decline, following the West and the easier cables....Spot was fairly active at ½@¾c decline; sales, 180,000 bushels, including 144,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1½c over September, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels at ½c over September, in store, and 8,000 bushels do, on private terms....Receipts, 58,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 283,311 bushels....Clearances hence, 112,706 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 238,475 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected and without feature, closing weak at ⅛c decline....Spot were 1c lower and very dull, with free offerings of new....Sales, 20,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, on Seaboard, at 25c; new: No. 3 white at 24c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25c; No. 2 mixed, 27@27½c, rejected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 1 Chicago, 22½c; track mixed, 22@23c; track white, 22½@25c; for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 95,000 bushels; exports, 25,438 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@	61⅝
September	3,625,000	61 11-16@62 15-16	62⅞
December	940,000	64⅝@65¼	64⅝
Total.....	1,975,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	29 @ 29	29
September	85,000	29 @29⅝	29
October	115,000	29½@29⅝	29⅝
December	25,000	30¼@30¾	30⅜
Total.....	225,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	5,000	20⅛@...	20⅛

FLOUR—Market steady, with only a light jobbing demand. Sales, 6,100 bbls....Arrivals, 11,127 bbls and 18,010 sacks; exports, 2,065 bbls and 12,875 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 15,967 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.40@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; Western quoted at 33@40, free on board.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 37c, free on board; No. 1 at 37½c, free on board.

PEANUTS—Dull and steady at 77c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.00@$2.40; cut $3.10@$3.80; ground, $3@$3.45; No. 3 pearled barley, $7.00.

PEAS—Split and steady. We quote: 90, 60, and 80 lb. 50@52½c; middlings, 87½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

COTTONSEED—There was a steady market. A limited amount of interest was shown by buyers for the regular trade, but they were held at slightly lower prices, sellers however, held steady on their views and consequently no sales of importance were made. Prime Summer yellow was at 20½@22½c; off grades, 19½@20c; prime yellow was quoted at 22½@23c. Prime white sold in a jobbing way and was quoted steady at 25½@26c. Crude oil was unchanged, with prime quoted at 15@20c....LARD OIL was unchanged at 39@41c for prime to extra. LINSEED OIL was dull but steady at 51@52c for American and 56c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 12.—Oil closed at 105; Standard's price, 106.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets at the West were quiet and as offerings by packers were fairly free, prices weakened and the close was flat, with lard 2½@25 points for the day; pork, 25@ 17½ points lower, and bacon, 7½@10 points lower. Estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow were 18,000 head.

LARD—The Western market was quiet and prices declined 2½@25 points under increased offerings. Auguste closed at 3.15c; September at 3.17½@3.22½c, closing 3.17½c; October at 3.25 @3.30c, closing 3.27½c; December at 3.37½@3.40c, closing 3.40c bid; January at 3.55@3.60c, closing 3.57½c bid. Here the market was quiet and easier, Cash closed at 3.57½c nominal. City steam steady; sales, 50 tcs at 3.25c; refined continued in demand; sales, 2,000 tcs Continent at 4.15c, South American at 4.75c, Brazil, kegs, 5.00c; compound at 3¾@4¼c.

PORK—There was a slow market as the West and in the absence of demand selling by packers resulted in a decline of 2½@17½ points. August closed at $8.22½; September at $8.27½@8.35, closing $8.27½; October at $8.37½@$8.60, closing $8.02½; January at $9.87½@$9.95, closing $9.00. Here the market was quiet and unchanged; sales, 200 bbls....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@ $8.25 for old, and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BEEF—There was a weaker market. Packers were selling and prices declined 7½@10 points, closing flat. August closed at 3.25c; September at 3.25@3.32½c, closing 3.25c; October at 3.30@3.40c, closing 3.32½c; January at 3.42½@3.47½c, closing 3.45c.

CUTMEATS—The market for city meats was quiet. Only a small jobbing business was transacted, but prices were unchanged and steady. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 10c; do, 14@16-lb average, loose, 8¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 2½@3¼c.

BEEF—Market slow; prices unchanged....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $7@$11; family, $10@$11; extra mess, in barrel, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Dull market; prices nominal, $13.50 quoted at the West and $14@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at unchanged prices....Bacon, 48c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 100 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 5c; pigs, 5¼@5½c....Receipts at the West, 25,332 head; last week, 38,154 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; week; $2.65@$3.40; left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,536 head; steady; $2.50@$3.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,400 head; low; $2.80@$3.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow, $3.10@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,025 head; $2.60@$3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady, $2.90@ $3.10. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady, $2.70@$2.90.

TALLOW—No changes were to be noted in the general situation of the market. Buyers were willing to range at 3c, but makers held steady at 3 1-16c, consequently business was slow. Country was in limited demand and steady at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—The market for oleostearine was without changes. Business was quiet, but offerings were small and the prices held steady at 4½c....Lard stearine was nominal at 4¼@4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the weakness abroad, and closed at 15@20 points decline, with a fair local trade. Havre was irregular at ½@¾f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛ pfennig decline to ⅛ pfennig advance....Spot Rio dull, with No. 7 quoted at 11¾@11¾c. Sales, 2,000 bags new crop No. 6 at 10¾c, cost and freight, and 200 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 10.20c; September, 250 bags at 9.85c, and 500 bags at 9.80c; October, 500 bags at 9.45c; December, 250 bags at 9.15c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.10c; total, 4,250 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 10.20c, 500 bags at 10.15c, 250 bags at 10.20c, and 250 bags at 10.15c; September, 1,250 bags at 9.80c; October, 250 bags at 9.35c, and 750 bags at 9.40c; December, 1,500 bags at 9.15c, 500 bags at 9.10c, and 1,000 bags at 9.15c; January, 1,000 bags at 9.15c; March, 1,750 bags at 9.10c; May, 250 bags at 9.05c; total, 9,500 bags; December, 250 bags at 9.15c, and March, 250 bags at 9.10c, sold together; total for day, 14,250 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.10@9.15c; February, 9.10@ 9.15c; March, 9.05@9.15c; April, 9.05@9.15c; May, 9.05@9.10c; June, 9.05@9.10c; July, 9.05@ 9.10c; August, 10.10@10.15c; September, 9.75@ 9.80c; October, 9.35@9.40c; November, 9.15@9.25c; December, 9.10@9.15c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, with the early trading at about 6 points decline, from which there was a rally of 15@20 points, but the close shows a loss of 18@22 points, and a good local scalping trade, with Liverpool 5@6½ points off....Spot was dull and 1-16c lower; sales, 77 bales, to spinners, with 1,300 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	Today's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.67@7.68	7.83	7.68	4,100
September	7.31@7.32	7.61	7.31	7,500
October	7.37@7.38	7.72	7.38	30,900
November	7.34@7.35	7.70	7.34	11,100
December	7.39@7.40	7.73	7.39	89,800
January	7.41@7.42	7.75	7.41	90,000
February	7.45@7.47	7.65	7.51	1,200
March	7.50@7.51	7.83	7.50	6,100
April	7.53@7.55	—	—	....
Total				240,700

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 2,037 bales, against 142 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is still very dull trading in domestic white beans; jobbing trade is especially slack and exporters do not get encouraging advices, though a few more narrow will go out this week than last; outside quotations are somewhat nominal; exporters have taken close to 600 bbls of red kidney so far this week at $1.05, free on board, and the market has a barely steady tone at that. Yellow Eye are easy. Turtle soup scarce and firm. Green peas unchanged. We quote: Beans, choice to fancy marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.17½; do, medium, 67½@$1; do, pea, $1; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, turtle soup, $1.05; do, Yellow Eye, $1.07½@ $1.12½; do, Lima, California, $1.65; green peas, bbls, 72½c; do, bags, 67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Fine grades show decided strength with a fair general demand....Western creamery, 11½@15½c, extra, 15½@15¾c; Factory, 11½@ 15½c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—The hot weather causes a firm feeling and demand continues good....State, large, full cream, 6@7½c; small, new, 7¼@7½c; part skims, new, 2@5½c.

EGGS—Demand light at unchanged prices....State, 13@18½c; Western, 11½@ 13c; do, case, $1 @$2.65.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples are very heavy and the demand is extremely dull; fancy fruit of large size, closely selected and packed in large barrels, has some call, but there are not many such offerings; the bulk of the fruit is unsalable and values are nominal. Peaches were in heavy supply to-day and market opened unchanged, but soon declined under dull trade and to a late hour many unsold, which had been freely offered at the decline quoted. Pears from southerly points are of irregular quality and condition and moving slowly at lower prices. Local Bartletts, Clapp's Favorite, and others are dull and barely steady. State plums show no change. Grapes of all kinds are dragging heavily and prices favor buyers; common kinds and qualities are almost unsalable. Blackberries and huckleberries had very little demand. Fancy muskmelons of proper ripeness are held about steady, but the receipts are largely inferior and without certain value, any reasonable bid being accepted. Watermelons were in fair demand and large fruit in perfect order in fair request, but the supply, however, is of medium and lower quality and selling in range of $100@$150 per carload. We quote: Apples, extra rare, red varieties, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; do, green varieties, per bbl, $1.25@$1.50; do, Astrachan, per bbl, $1.50; do, open heads and inferior, 25@75c; peaches, Western Maryland, prime to fancy, per carrier, $1@$1.25; do, Maryland and Delaware, prime to good, 40c@$1; do, Maryland and Delaware, Jersey yellow, per basket, 60@75c; do, Jersey red, 60@65c; do, straight lines, good to choice, 25@ 50c; pears, Southern Keiffer, per bbl, $1@$1.50; Le Conte, $1@$2; Bartlett, $2

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A REVIEW OF THE SOUTHERN RATE CONTROVERSY.

Final Hearing on the Injunction Motion Will Occur on Saturday—The Seaboard Air Line's Pamphlet Discloses Interesting Facts—The Relative Attitudes of the Parties to the Controversy—Notes of Various Interests.

The parties interested in the rate controversy in the South between the Seaboard Air Line and the lines in the Southern States Freight Association are looking forward with much interest to the injunction hearing which occurs before Judge Simonton in the United States Court on Saturday. Either the temporary injunction will then be made permanent and the security holders will thus be protected in the matter of their properties through order of court, or it will be dissolved, and the question will then arise as to whether either line will again cut the rates from tariff after having the tariff restored by order of court.

A review of the correspondence lately published by the Seaboard Air Line relating to the existing troubles has been prepared by a gentleman conversant with facts not heretofore known to the public. While it is shown to be true, as stated by President Hoffman and Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line, that the use of the Bay Line on Chesapeake Bay was offered to the representatives of the Southern Railway, it has not previously appeared that the offer was declined for good and substantial reasons by President Spencer in his letters to President Hoffman, which are included in the pamphlet.

Mr. Spencer explained in his letter of Feb 15 that to transfer the existing business of the Southern's steamboat line to either the Bay Line or the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company would result in the practical destruction of the Southern Railway's line by depriving it of the larger portion of its existing business which had been built up for years, and that property and equipment against which securities had been issued and were partially in the hands of the public and partially pledged for Southern Railway bonds in good faith would thus have their value materially diminished.

It was this result which the Southern apparently declined to bring about or permit but in doing so it offered to have the properties of the Seaboard and Bay line and of the Bay line on Chesapeake Bay operated by disinterested parties, the two lines considered into one, this one to be placed under neutral management, and to serve all railway connections, including the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway, upon equal terms.

It also appears from the published correspondence that Henry Fink, one of the receivers of the Norfolk and Western line, volunteered and without instruction, with either party, made a suggestion to Mr. Hoffman as to a basis of compromise with regard to the method of operating the lines on Chesapeake Bay which was promptly declined by Mr. Hoffman, but it is learned that such a compromise would have been acceptable to Southern Railway interests. Again it appears that several connections of the Seaboard Air Line joined in a suggestion to Mr. Hoffman which was accepted by Mr. Spencer (the Bay line of the Southern Railway) that the Southern should withdraw entirely from the solicitation of business between Baltimore, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Old Point, leaving that to the Bay Line. This was also declined by Mr. Hoffman.

It further appears from Mr. Spencer's letters of Feb. 15 and April 4 that the Southern Railway Company agreed that there should be no discussion in the Norfolk cases, but that the Seaboard Air Line could name the local rates between Norfolk Harbor and Baltimore, and that the Southern Railway would agree to maintain them absolutely under any and all circumstances, even to the extent of the Southern Railway boats not doing a pound of Norfolk business, unless the rates should be disturbed by others.

The deduction is drawn that there does not seem to be sufficient ground for the claim which has been persistently made by the Seaboard Air Line representatives that the Seaboard has exhausted all means in its power for peace and for conserving the revenues of the railway properties of the South.

Western Freight Association.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association, referring to the recent investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, said yesterday that it would be beneficial in readjusting rates on grain from Mississippi and Missouri River points to Chicago, but the original agreement would never be revived. "The Western Freight Association," he further declared, "has nothing whatever to do with the so-called pool. The Union League agreement was not representative of our association, and had no relation to it whatever. At the twice postponed third meeting, which occurred last October, representatives of the Santa Fé, Burlington, Chicago, Great Western, Alton, Wabash, Rock Island, and the Missouri Pacific. These officials met with the avowed intention according to the testimony, of dividing the tonnage. The Chicago Great **Western** was represented by Mr. Stickney's **son**, but that road refused to enter the compact. So far as I understand, there was no pool formed. The commission has not the power to settle the abuse which grows out of the original agreement on through and local rates. If any compromise is effected, it must be through the railroads. The commission cannot reach the local rates, as they are confined to the States."

A Decision of Little Importance.

A dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says that Judge Wilborn of the United States Circuit Court handed down a decision last Tuesday of great moment to land-grant and other railroads. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad some time ago brought suit to test the right of Congress to require transportation of troops, mails, &c., by the railroads at half the regular fare. Judge Wilborn's decision upholds the Government's authority in this matter in every respect.

The special case which was taken into court to test this question related to the transportation of a newly recruited United States soldier, who was carried over the Atlantic and Pacific Road. The Government refused to pay more than the customary half fare, and the railroad company sued for full fare, the difference being about $12.50. The decision simply maintains a custom that has been followed for years.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The first regular train was run over the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Road yesterday. The road was completed from Ishpeming to Negaunee, and will soon be finished to Ishpeming. It is primarily an ore-hauling line, being controlled by two Ishpeming mining companies, but it is expected to co-operate with the St. Paul system, which will build from Marquette to Ishpeming, thus making Marquette the Lake Superior terminus of the St. Paul line.

—Senator Brice is quoted by The Cleveland Leader as saying that the public is mistaken regarding his ownership of railway properties. He said that he was merely the Trustee of several roads. Senator Brice says that he has not made money in railroads, and there is evidence to show that many others interested in transportation lines have not found their interests profitable.

—An English syndicate headed by Sir Wheetman Pearson, has secured from the Mexican Government a lease of the Tehuantepec Isthmus Railway, on condition that the syndicate is to complete the improvements of harbors already under way at the Atlantic and Pacific termini of the road.

—Trunk line and Central Traffic Association Passenger Agents are still in session at Lakewood, N. J.

—Charles T. Yerkes says that he is not to become a Director of the Manhattan Railway in this city.

What Boston Reads Most.

From The Boston Transcript.

These are the books found to be most popular in Boston during the past month: "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," by John Morse, Jr.; "A Lady of Quality," by Mrs. Burnett; "Madelon," by Miss Wilkins; "The Seats of the Mighty," by Gilbert Parker; "Alice de Beaurepaire," by Sardou; "Weir of Hermiston," by R. L. Stevenson, and "A Singular Life," by E. S. Phelps.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

The Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for James B. Gillie to a Mr. Alexander the three-story brownstone dwelling 309 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 17 by 55 by 100.

Messrs. Hagan & Campbell have sold for John Bannen at $60,000 the three five-story double flats, 1,401 and 1,403 Park Avenue and 78 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 25 by 100 to Mrs. Katharine P. Hooks, who gave in part payment ten lots at Railroad Avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, at a valuation of $40,000.

No sales of real estate at auction were held yesterday. For to-day, the following are set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner, 25 by 100, three-story stone-front building, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,900.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 156 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 325 feet west of Third Avenue, 15 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,541.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, Macdougal and Fourth Streets, southwest corner, 34 by 86, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $66,048.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 84 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 137.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,182.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 141 to 145 Wooster Street, for an eight-story brick store and salesroom, by Leopold E. Trea of 2,215 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $80,000.

Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, by Thomas A. Maitland of Rye, N. Y., owner; cost, $50,000.

Green Lane, west side, 82 feet north of Vyse Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Philip Selning, Jr., owner; cost, $2,000.

Eleventh Street, north side, 300 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for three two and one-half story frame dwellings, by Salvator Lospergo of 3,004 Mount Vernon Avenue, owner; cost, $10,500.

Walton Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles W. Kay of 11 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $3,500.

Fulton and Pelham Avenues, for a frame wagon shed, one story, by Michael J. Broderick, owner; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, by Michael J. McGrath, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $1,200.

No. 81 John Street, by Thomas Suffern estate, owner; Standard Paint Company, lessee; alterations to a four-story brick warehouse; cost, $300.

No. 22 West Fifty-second Street, by William G. Wilson of 22 West Fifty-second Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,800.

No. 138 South Street, by Thomas F. Foley of 242 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 2,262 Second Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, by Edward Rafter of 716 East Nineteenth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store, &c.; cost, $2,000.

No. 512 Tenth Avenue, by Catharine M. Demer, owner, alterations to a three-story brick and frame hotel; cost, $75.

No. 637 Tenth Avenue, by Mrs. Helena Lindemann of 342 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.

1ST AV, e s, 50.3 ft s of 106th St, 25.3x 91; Simon Steiermann to Max C. Baum..$24,000
SAME PROPERTY; Max C. Baum and wife to Simon Steiermann 24,000
45TH ST, s s, 231 E; John J. Schwartz and wife of Elizabeth Haines 1
88TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of West End Av, 18.3x100.8; Louise F. Peckham to Mary F. Lyon 10
36TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 18.8x 98.9; Mary L. Vela to Fannie E. Lawrence 10,750
SAME PROPERTY; Fannie E. Lawrence to Mary W. and Julia W. Lillie 11,150
115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; George Kempner and another to Luigi Granito 14,700
143D ST, n s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Mary Carter 10,000
MANHATTAN CO, s e corner of 103d St, 100.11x85; Nicholas Cotter and wife to George W. Allen 1
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.9 ft s of 109th St, 25.2x100; Furman V. Gaines to John Schutz 1
HOE ST, e s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 25x 100; John Schwalbenberg and wife to Bridget D. Koch and wife 10
91ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; Edward Mittelberger and wife to Elizabeth Schminke 1
27TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 98.9; Eloisa Govin de Alfonso to Patrick J. Gremin 1
27TH ST, s s, 380 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 98.9; Emmet R. Olcott to Eloisa Govin de Alfonso 1
49TH ST, s s, 58 East; Clementina B. Lefevre to Edward A. Lefevre 1
BATHGATE AV, e s, 142.3 ft s of 183d St, 25x170.2x25x176.10; Mary J. O'Brien to Mary A. Conway 1
183D ST, n e corner of Park Av East, 75x100, the Northern Improvement Company to Patrick Dolan and another 7,750
122D ST, s s, 284 ft w of 4th Av, 21x 100.11; Dennis Cunehan to Mary Cunehan 10
GODWIN AV, n s, 700 ft e of 2d St, 100x100.3; J. Warren Greene, referee, to Robert H. Isbell 1,000
SAME PROPERTY; Agnes G. Isbell to Mary A. Jefferson 5,500
WESTCHESTER CO; East Chester Road, s s, 52.3 ft s of Morris St, 26.1x—; also s s of Maple St, 113.8 ft e of Westchester to East Chester Road, 25x—; Jefferson M. Levy to Michael O'Hanlon 600
SOUTH ½; part of Lots 5, 6, and 7, map of Orrin F. Fordham estate; Ezra L. Waterhouse and wife to Archibald Robertson 6,000
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 126 ft n e of Union Av, 50x118.6; Dora Fernschild to Henrietta Morlock 1
TREMONT AV, s s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Isabel Fawcett to George Kelly and wife 5,050
WASHINGTON AV, s s, 848.4 ft n of 2d St, 75x75.2x77.8x58.8; Edward Johnson and wife to Helen L. Blondel 75
EAST CHESTER to Westchester Road, at junction of Bear Swamp Road, 197.6x 89.2x221.8; Elizabeth Clinton to Owen J. Clinton 1
PELHAM ROAD, s e corner of Lee St, 100x90; the Duchess Land Company to Frank Faulhaber 1

Recorded Leases.

BUSCH, Albert, to the Albert Busch Company; 536 to 540 Water St and 291 to 297 Cherry St $6,000
GORSCH, Hugo, to Philip Proebsch; 1,756 2d Av, corner of 92d St, 3 years 2,000
HUTTLING, George, to Jacob Berberich; 868 Union Av, 4½ years 900, 1,200
LAUX, William, to Charles A. Laux; 82 Bank St, 9½ years 3,000
MAYER, Abraham, to Heinrich Langhorst; 1,735 3d Av, 4½ years 720
PERLSTEIN, Louis, to Rebecca Meryash; 96 Monroe St, corner of Pelham St, 3 years 1,380

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, George W., and wife to A. J. Goddard and John A. Philbrick, trustees; s e corner of 103d St and Manhattan Av, demand $35,000
SAME to Charles H. Haubert; same property, demand 7,000
ALLEN, Wells L., and wife to Flora C. Heath; n s of 103d St, 80 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 3,000
AARONSON, Casper, and wife to Cara L. Jewett; w s of Peck Slip, 88.3 ft n of Beekman St, 3 years 13,000
SAME to Jacob Cohen; w s of Peck Slip, 88.3 ft n of South St, 1 year 10,000
BENZIGER, Nicholas C. and Louis G., to Elbert W. Beresford and others, trustees; 36 and 38 Barclay St, 5 years 90,000
DAVID, Harry P., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; s s of 75th St, 87.2 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 1,000
GRANITE, Luigi, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n e of 115th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 8,500
GALLAGHER, William W., to Mathilde Eidlitz, as executrix, &c., and Otto M. and Robert J. Eidlitz, executors, &c.; s s of 70th St, 418 East, 3 years 18,000
SAME to William Hall's Sons; s s of 70th St, 291 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 24,000
HOGAN, Michael J., to Caroline S. C. Salter; e s of Green Lane, or Av, 101 ft s of 5th St, (proposed,) Westchester, 3 years 2,500
KRIEG, Andrew, and wife to Christian Drauty; 446 West 28th St, 2 years, lease. LLOYD, Robert S., and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 127th St, 403.9 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 9,000
MOORE, Marian E., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 142d St, 125 and 100 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 22,000
MOORE, Marian E., to J. Allen Townsend; n s of 142d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand 2,000
SAME to Richard Cummings; n s of 142d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000
SAME to George F. Purrington; n s of 142d St, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 2,500
SAME to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; n s of 142d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, secures surety to bond discharging lien ....
MONROE, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 340 West 35th St, 2 years 6,000
MILLER, Anthony, and wife to Joseph Miller and wife, 186 Orchard St, 3 years. 5,000
MORLOCK, Henrietta, to Dora Fernschild; s s of Westchester Av, 126 ft e of Union Av, 1 year 5,500
McGOVERN, James, and wife to James M. Wentz; w s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 153d St, demand 17,000
O'HANLON, Michael, to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy; Westchester to East Chester Road; e s, 52.2 ft s of Maple St, and other property, 3 years 300
PAPE, William, and wife to Jane McCann; Lot 200, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, 5 years 2,000
ROBERTSON, Archibald, and wife to Charles D. Smith; south half of Lots 5, 6, and 7, map of Orrin F. Fordham estate, City Island, 3 years 4,000
SULLIVAN, Charlotte, to Mary A. Barry; w s of Decatur Av, 175 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years 500
SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Kilian Brothers; w s of Central Park West, 75.8 ft n of 89th St, 9 months 4,850
STEIERMAN, Simon, to Arnold Adler; e s of 1st Av, 50.3 ft n of 105th St, 2 years 2,350
WEBB, Helena and Charles H., to New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 74th St, 180 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 5-12 years 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF New-York to James D. Putnam $23,000
CUNEHAN, Dennis, to Mary Cunehan 1
FERNSCHILD, Dora, to George Schneider 1
GREGOR, Charles S., to Oliver I. Pilat ... 1
HAST, Isidore B., to Edward Baer 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.. 16,031
PUTNAM, James D., to Henry S. Moore, executor, &c., to Theron R. Butler 23,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary W. and Julia W. Lillie .. 6,000
WYATT, William E., trustee to Hattie C. Candee 1

Lis Pendens.

70TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of West End Av, 80x 100.5; also 71st St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.5; Cornelia R. Rhoades against Margaretta Card and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
70TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 100x 100.5; also 71st St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.5; John H. Rhoades and others, executors, &c., against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
69TH ST, s s, 200 West; Maria Gardner against Susan Devin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
INTERVALE AV, e s, 156.2 ft s of 167th St, 80x 110; George Spaeth against Thomas L. Gillingham and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)
150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x 99.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Denis Murphy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

166TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x80; Clinton Wire Cloth Company against Louis Rossi, owner; Carucci Brothers, contractors $51
6TH AV, 528, Melinda McAvoy against Cann & Doneghy, owners and contractors 88
64TH ST, 408 East; Cooper & Newmark against M. Mason, owner; John J. Reilly and J. Bergen, contractors 249
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x 100; S. Kreischer & Sons against Edward H. White, owner and contractor.. 454
HENRY ST, 32; Louis Bossert against Jacob Fishel, owner and contractor 1,700
137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x 100; Nils L. Malmros against Rosa Weiderman, owner and contractor 325

VISIT TO BJORNSTJERN BJORNSON.

The Pretty Compliment He Paid an American Friend.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

John W. Arctander, who for two months has been sojourning in Europe, returned Tuesday, accompanied by his wife, who has been spending the last year in Paris. Most of Mr. Arctander's time was spent in Christiania, where he mingled with the artists and literary lights of Norway. One of his most interesting experiences was a visit to Bjornstjern Bjornson.

Bjornson lives at Aulestad, some distance from the capital, where the litterateur always spends his Summers. As Mr. Arctander's visit had been pre-arranged, the sage had made some decorations that were in accord with the visit of an American. The villa can be seen before being reached, and Mr. Arctander was agreeably surprised to see from a distance the American and Norwegian flags flying in the breeze from the flagstaff. Arriving at the villa, he met Bjornson and his wife, Elnar Bjornson and wife, also Tancred, the two-year-old grandson of Bjornstjern Bjornson and Henrik Ibsen, he being the son of Dr. Sigurd Ibsen and Bergliot Bjornson.

Mr. Arctander had a long and interesting talk with Bjornson, in which the latter declared that it was his intention soon to leave Norway forever. He has become thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which his suggestions in political affairs have been treated. Bjornson expressed a wish to visit America some time in the future. If he does so, it will not be as a lecturer, but simply to observe American conditions, as he has always been interested in American affairs, and in spirit is thoroughly American.

When Mr. Arctander left the villa, he saw the American flag waving from the housetop until a turn in the road hid it from view.

Theosophical Crusade in London.

From The London News.

A correspondent writes: "Yesterday a number of America who form a band of missionaries which has been sent to this country in order to propagate a knowledge of Theosophy held a private reception to a number of people interested in the movement in London, at the Norfolk Mansions Hotel in Wigmore Street. The crusaders, as they term themselves, are eight in number. They have been sent by the Theosophical Society in America, which claims to be the parent of similar organizations throughout the world, to visit the chief countries, preaching the brotherhood of man and the true meaning of Theosophy. The American Theosophists will address a large number of meetings in London, commencing with a gathering in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, to-morrow evening. At the meetings are free, on Tuesday evening the crusaders visited the East End and addressed a meeting. At the conclusion they entertained a number of poor people at supper. The meetings are enlivened with a band of music. Of the company is Mrs. P. B. Tingley, described as the 'Head of the Inner Circle.' Since the death of Mr. William Q. Judge, Mrs. Tingley has been regarded as the head of the movement in America. Most of the members of the party are men of position. Mr. E. T. Hargrove, President of the Theosophical Society in America, is a former English barrister-at-law; Mr. F. M. Pierce is the President of a large engineering concert in New-York, Mr. H. T. Patterson, President of the Brooklyn Society, holds the position of senior member of a large hardware firm, and the husband of the leader, Mr. Tingley, is an important official in an American steamship line. Among the many objects sought to be advanced by the crusade is the founding of a school on the Pacific coast of America which shall have for its objects the teaching of the lost mysteries of antiquity, such as are involved in Freemasonry and other mystic orders. In the course of an interview yesterday Mr. Hargrove complained that Theosophy was misrepresented in the public press. It was the intention of the crusade to lay bare the true meaning of Theosophy. It was the cultivation of the soul as opposed to materialism which would save humanity. The crusaders will attend the annual convention of the Theosophical Society in Europe, to be held in Dublin on Aug. 2 and 3. From Dublin they will go to Holland, and visit important centres in France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece. Visits are also contemplated to Egypt, India, Australia, China, and Japan, and San Francisco is expected to be reached in March, 1897. Special efforts are to be made to reach the poorer classes.

Japan's Tidal Wave Felt in England.

Prof. J. Milne writes to The London Times as follows: "In my letter on the Japan sea wave published in your issue of July 6 I stated that seismographs in Italy and the Isle of Wight showed the commencement of a disturbance at 8 P. M., on June 15, which reached a maximum on the following morning. Because these instruments were at rest on June 17, which was the day we had been informed so many lives had been sacrificed in Japan, my inference was that the telegraphic information received in England was incorrect. Yesterday mails from Japan told us that the havoc resulting in the loss of 30,000 people took place on the night of June 15. This illustration of the reliability of instrument records is an indication of the value of the earth messages which would be obtained at a geodyamic observatory, which, it is hoped, may some time or other be established in our islands."

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (16,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell or $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address J. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

167 EAST 60TH ST.—Three floors, suitable for dressmaker, tailor, or establishment for trained nurses; will alter to suit tenant. Owner, on premises.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SIXTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—CAROLINE B. POST, plaintiff, against FRANCES LISSBERGER, and LAZARUS LISSBERGER, her husband, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in block number —— in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixtieth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street; and thence westwardly, along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 8th, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.
J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Aug. 7, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.
J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to August 14th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 7th, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.
J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against THOMAS BRIEN, if living, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street distant westerly one hundred feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of said street with the westerly line of Audubon Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with said street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet to One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; and thence easterly along the northerly line of said street seventy-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24th, 1896.

CHARLES D. INGERSOLL, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY A. BOGERT, as Trustee for Frances S. Draper, plaintiff, against MARY DISCOE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that lot of land in the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Macdougal and Fourth Streets, and running thence west along the south side of Fourth Street eighty-four feet, thence south parallel with Macdougal Street thirty-four feet, thence east parallel with Fourth Street and through a party wall eighty-six feet to the west side of Macdougal Street, and thence north along the same thirty-four feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.
HENRY L. BOGERT, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Aug. Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre. (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie;") at 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia*, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla")

*PRINTED MATTERS, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesdays take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM, for Martinique and Guadeloupe via Martinique, per steamship Earndale, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 10:00 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 12:30 AM for Haiti, Jumaica, and Savanpano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.;) at 12:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Maskelyne; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Fransisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 15, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 20, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 11 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1896.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

MASON, 10-12 EAST 58TH ST.,
Close to 5th Av. and Central Park; large, light apartment; handsomely decorated; hard-wood trimmed; elevator, door attendence, and steam heat; rent, $1,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON-LONDON-BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $70 and upward, II. cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Trave, Tu., Aug. 18, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM | Aller, sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Aug. 22, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Aug. 22, 10 AM | Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Oldenburg, Sept. 5, 2 PM | Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | Normannia, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra,